INSURANCE.

All Indian Trade Associations are anxious to help Indian Insurance Companies.

The Bombay Chronicle

INSURANCE.

But this can be put into practice only by individuals to help Indian Insurance Companies.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZSHAH M. MEHTA, IN 1913.

VOL XVI NO 128- BOMBAY TUESDAY MAY 29 1928 ONE ANNA

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

SHIPPING

P. & O. British India

(Incorporated in England).

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE

P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1928			
2 June	Macedonia ..		11,120
9 „	Malwa* ..		10,986
16 „	Mantua ..		10,946
23 „	Razmak ..	Narkunda x ..	16,572
30 „	Delta ..		8,000
7 July	Ranpura* ..		16,601
14 „	Morea ..		10,953
21 „	Mooltan x ..		20,847
28 „	Kaisar-i-Hind .		11,518
4 Aug.	Rawalpindi* ..		16,619
11 „	Macedonia ..		11,120
18 „	Maloja x ..		20,837
25 „	Malwa ..		10,986
1 Sep.	Rajputana* ..		16,568
8 „	Mantua ..		10,916
15 „	Naldera* ..		16,088
22 „	Ranpura ..		16,601
29 „	Razmak@ ..		10,602
6 Oct.	Kaisar-i-Hind .		11,518
13 „	Narkunda x ..		16,502
20 „	Rawalpindi ..		16,619
27 „	Razmak@ ..		10,602
3 Nov.	Rajputana ..		16,568
10 „	Mooltan x ..		10,847
17 „	Ranchi ..		26,650
24 „	Macedonia* ..		11,120
1 Dec.	Ranpura ..		16,601
8 „	Maloja x ..		20,837
15 „	Razmak ..		10,602
22 „	Rawalpindi ..	Mantua* ..	10,916
29 „	Kaisar-i-Hind.		11,518

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

@ To Marseilles only.

x Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

* Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

RATES.

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.

First Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any Mail Steamer during the period commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S.S. "MACEDONIA," on the 2nd of June, 1928, and terminating with the "KAISER-I-HIND" due in Bombay on the 21st September. The fares will be as follows:—

To London and back by Sea £105
To London and back via Marseilles including P. & O. Special Train across France in both direction.. £120
To Marseilles and back £100

P. & O. SPECIAL TRAIN MARSEILLES—LONDON.

During the months of June, July and August the fare by this train will be reduced to £10.

SINGLE BERTH CABINS.

There will be no extra charge for Single Berth Cabins between 1st June and 1st January.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about	Steamers.	Tons.
1928.		
14th June	Manora ..	7,888
5th July	Dumana ..	8,427
15th Nov.	Dumana ..	8,427
27th Dec.	Domala ..	8,441

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN and AUSTRALIA.

1928.		
8th June	Rawalpindi ..	Colombo, Straits China and Japan
25th June	†Kidderpore ..	Straits, China and Japan
6th July	Rajputana ..	Colombo, Straits China and Japan
7th July	†Alipore ..	Straits, China and Japan
3rd Aug.	Naldera ..	Colombo, Straits China and Japan

†Does not carry Passengers.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

1928.		
30th May	Barpeta ..	Busreh via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports
1st June	Vasna ..	Busreh via Karachi
6th „	Karapara ..	East and South Africa

REDUCED FARES.

First Class return tickets to Mombasa available for three months are now issued by the East Africa Line of steamers. Return fare Rs. 500/- only. Apply for particulars to the undersigned.

There will be sailings for Karachi on Wednesdays and Fridays every week. Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. & O. Mail steamer or through passengers to Busreh.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with:

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

N. Y. K. LINE

SINGAPORE, CHINA & JAPAN.

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure
Seiyo Maru ..	6550	19th May	3rd June
*Bingo Maru ..	6047	21st „	3rd „
*Tamba Maru ..	5845	30th „	12th April
Moji Maru ..	3757	15th June	27th June
*Sado Maru ..	5898	30th „	14th July
Genoa Maru ..	6785	16th July	30th „
* Awa Maru ..	6028	29th „	12th Aug.

* Passenger Steamer.

Besides the above, passenger services for Europe and Japan via Colombo, North and South America via China and Japan as under:—

Sailing from Colombo fortnightly
(For EUROPE.)
Hakusan Maru 14th June
Kitano Maru 28th June
Haruna Maru 12th July.
(For CHINA & JAPAN).
Atsuta Maru 13th June.
Kashima Maru 27th June.

Orient California Service
Sailing from Hongkong fortnightly
Korea Maru 26th June
Shinyo Maru 10th July.

Other services are:

Orient Seattle Service every 10 days, South American East and West coast services monthly, and Japan—Australia Service monthly.

Reduced combined through fares, Cheapest Round-the-World tour rates, and other fares, full particulars of which are furnished on application to:

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay,
Phone Nos. 20279, 23738, Telg. "Yusen."

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA

O.S.K. LINE

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI

Steamer.	Arrival.	Departure.
Honolulu Maru..	25th May	1st June.
Sumatra Maru ..	9th June	20th „
Celebes Maru ..	23rd „	5th July

For Particulars apply to:—
Ch. MURASE, Manager.
Phone Nos. 22150 and 25473
Telegrams: "SHOSEN."
Box No. 355.

THOSE

Who think life a Blessing and are desirous to prolong the same should never hesitate to ask for a copy of

Kamshastra

A book of 150 pages, given away gratis and post free on dropping a card to—

Atank Nigrah Pharmacy,

JAMNAGAR (Kathiawar).

BANKING

Punjab National Bank, Limited.

ESTABLISHED 1895.

Authorised Capital	Rs. 1,00,00,000
Issued Capital	Rs. 50,00,000
Subscribed Capital	Rs. 50,00,000
Paid Up Capital	Rs. 31,13,362
Reserve Funds	Rs. 20,50,000

LOCAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE.

1. Raja Govind Lal (Chairman).
2. Hon'ble Sir Manmohandas Ramji.
3. Seth Balkrishen Lal Poddar.

HEAD OFFICE: 47, THE MALL, LAHORE.

BRANCHES:

Abohar	Hyderabad (Sind)	Montegomery
Allahabad	Jullunder	Montgomery)
Amritsar	Jullunder	Okara (dist.)
Amballa City	Jaranwalla	Peshawar Cant
Amballa Cant	Jamma	Peshawar City
Bombay	Jhelum City	Patiala
Cawnpore	Jhang	Quetta
Calcutta	(Lagbiana)	Rawalpindi
Delhi	Karachi	Sangla Hill
D. I. Khan	Kasur	Sargodha
Ferozepore	Lahore City	Sialkot City
Gujranwalla	Lyallapur	Simla
Gojra	Ludhiana	Srinagar.
Hafizabad	Meerut City	
Hoshiarpur	Multan City	

LONDON AGENTS.
THE MIDLAND BANK LTD.
AMERICAN AGENTS:
AMERICAN EXCHANGE IRVING TRUST COMPANY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. from January to June and 2-1/2 per cent. from July to December, at Bombay on a minimum daily balance of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS:—Sums as low as Rs. 10 received and interest allowed at 4 per cent per annum.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

CHEQUES, HUNDIES, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to—

S. DATTA,
Manager.

Sassoon House,
Churchgate Street, Bombay

The Bombay Chronicle

BUSINESS NOTICE.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper and sending it to the Manager.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Daily Edition.

	Local. Rs. as.	Mofussil. Rs. as.
1 Year	20 0	25 0
6 Months	10 0	12 8
3 Months	5 0	6 4
1 Month	1 14	2 4

Subscription to Foreign Countries Rs. 50 per year.

SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

SUNDAY EDITION.

	Local.	Mofussil.	Foreign.
Yearly	Rs. 4	Rs. 5	Rs. 7

PAYMENTS STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

The Sunday Edition must be subscribed for not less than one year.

SINGLE COPY 1 1/2 ANNA.

INSURANCE

WESTERN INDIA
Life Insurance Co., Ltd.
SATARA CITY.
PRE-EMINENT among INDIAN COMPANIES at the age of 13
Fourth Valuation at the end of 1926.
UNSURPASSED BONUS!

Bonus per	1000 p.a.
W. Life	End
Rs. 22-1/2	Rs. 18.

Strongest Reserves!!
(1) Life Assurance Fund. Rs. 10,64,993
(2) Total Undivided Reserves. Rs. 3,42,170.
RATIO of (2) to (1) 32 per cent.
NO OTHER COMPANY in INDIA can show EQUAL RESULTS.
For agency and other particulars please apply.

THE
EAST & WEST
INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.
Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.
Guaranteed Bonus of Rs. 12/- per Rs. 1000/- per year.
Purely Indian Concern—Offers everything best in Life Insurance.
Several new attractive plans
Marriage Dowry Policies on easy terms and liberal conditions
For Agency terms and other particulars Apply to the:—
SECRETARIES, Bombay.

Bombay Widows' Pension Fund, Ltd.
ESTABLISHED 1876.
No. 23-25, Hurnum Street, Fort, above Messrs. Warden & Co.
FUNDED CAPITAL RS. 2,72,000
Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.
Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation was entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.
The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost. 25 per cent Commission to Canvassers on First 12 months' subscription.
For details apply for a Copy of Rules to:
GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

COTTON TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATION SERVICE.
(Established under the guidance of Seth Vrajlal Ranchhordas.)
NEW YORK FUTURES.
NEW YORK FUTURES AND LIVERPOOL QUOTATIONS from the opening market to closing with time to time fluctuations and our Agent's opinion and closing expectations and other cotton information are being daily received at this Bureau and furnished to the clientele at the earliest by express telegrams to any part of India.
NEW YORK CLOSING FUTURES CAN BE WIRED AFTER 2-0 A.M. AFTER MID-NIGHT ON RECEIPT OF OUR SPECIAL CABLE.
We can also furnish promptly all important information about local cotton market to up-country clients as well as to our local clients by TELEPHONE according to their instructions by commission.
For commission rates and other particulars, please write to:—
SHETH MADHAVDAS RANCHHORDAS
Opp. Central Telegraph Office,
375, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
Tele. address—'COMEALONG'
Telephone—21079.

Income-Tax & Super-Tax
Statutory Statement of Account prepared, Audit of Books or Firms UNDERTAKEN
B. L. THOSAR, PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT
136-137 Kalbadevi Road. BOMBAY;
Tel. No. 21997.

INSURANCE

THE
UNIVERSAL
FIRE & GENERAL
INSURANCE COMPANY, Ltd.
(INCORPORATED IN INDIA)

FIRE, MARINE, MOTOR CAR
WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION

UNIVERSAL BUILDING,
CAWASJI PATEL STREET, FORT, BOMBAY
Managing Agents: **M. KANJI & CO.**
RESPECTABLE AND INFLUENTIAL AGENTS WANTED FOR UNREPRESENTED DISTRICTS.

HAVE YOU CONSIDERED?
One Rupee
per day can get you at age 25
LIFE INSURANCE
for **Rs. TEN THOUSAND** with profits (estimated at Rs. 3,000) payable to you when you are aged 55 or to your heirs in case of premature death.
INQUIRE AT THE
INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE Co.Ltd.
Jehangir Wadia Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, : : : BOMBAY.

READ
What the Advertisement Manager, Messrs. Wilson Watch Co., Asian Building, Ballard Estate, Bombay, writes under date Sept. 20, 1926:
"We have now reviewed the results of our advertising carefully in your province and are very pleased to mention that our advertisements in your paper brought us orders in large numbers by every post. These orders have come from the remotest parts of the Presidency and from good class customers. This evidently confirms your statement about the very large circulation and pulling power of The Hindu. We regard that advertising in your paper is profitable provided the articles are rightly priced and are of public utility."
The Best medium for Advertisements is
"THE HINDU"
Apply for particulars to
The Manager, Post Box 316, Madras.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS

Subscribers who do not receive their copy of "The Chronicle" in time are requested kindly to furnish the following information to the Manager, Subscription Department:—

Name of Subscriber.....

Address.....

Register No.....

Date of paper.....Time of delivery.....

Nothing talks louder

than a Classified Advertisement in the "Bombay Chronicle." Every day people in all parts of Bombay are directed to opportunities offered by these little messages. If there is any body any where in Bombay you would like to locate employ a Classified Advertisement in the "Bombay Chronicle."

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Fill up your WANTS here on payment of

Rupee ONE
for First Twenty Words

AND

ONE ANNA
For each additional word.

Terms:—CASH with order.

INSTRUCTIONS:

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "Apply Box No.'—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows'—Box Number—'—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED—SPARE TIME WORKERS throughout India for the Sale of Shares in Kerosine Oil and Petroleum Produots Co., on Salary and Commission. Apply P. O. Box 9015, Calcutta; P. O. Box 1286, Madras; P. O. Box 418, Rangoon; and No. 4, Barrow Road, Lucknow, or Devinivas Palghat.
A 30464

WANTED—A MAHOMEDAN GRADUATE, B.A., B. T. (with Gujarathi preferred) for an up-country High School; apply with Testimonials to Box No. 2144 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle".
A 30480

WANTED—AGENTS for Kerosine Oil and Petroleum Products. For terms apply L. P. Co., Ltd., P. O. Box 9015, Calcutta; P. O. Box 1286, Madras; P. O. Box 418, Rangoon; 4 Barrow Road, Lucknow, or Devinivas Palghat.
A 30465

WANTED—A SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEON for Varsada dispensary. Pay Rs. 40-50 p.m. according to qualifications. Applications stating age, experience, etc., should reach the CHIEF MEDICAL OFFICER, CAMBAY before the end of May, 1928.
A 30419

WANTED A LADY DOCTOR or an EXPERT LADY HEALTH VISITOR for the Chimanaba Maternity League, Baroda. Apply to the HONORARY SECRETARY, (Near Nazadbag.) Baroda with testimonials. Pay Rs. 150/- and 25 allowance.
A 30478

WANTED—SUPERINTENDENT conversant with Arts, Crafts, Industries, to supervise Industrial Home. Lohana preferred. Apply with copies of testimonials stating qualifications, age, previous experience, minimum salary expected to HON. SECRETARIES, Shrimati Morghibai Lohana Udyogshala, Bhavnagar.
A R929

SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED—Experienced and hard-working GRADUATE for Uganda, East Africa Apply with testimonials to NANJI KALIDAS, Chhotalal Bhuwan, Kalbadevi Road.
A R929

FOR SALE.

KAKOMI DURRIES.
Far superior to anything you can buy in the Bazaar. Strongly made and last for years. In shades to suit your furnishing scheme.
From Rs. 2|3 per sq. yard. Particulars on request.

KAKOMI SERVANTS CLOTHING.
Strongly woven fabrics, that will stand any amount of hard wear and constant washing. Drills from As. 10 per yard. Ready made clothing—Achkans from Rs. 4|2 each. Pyjamas—White Drill from Rs. 1|12|- per pair.

KAKOMI BED LINEN.
Our bed linen is noted for its remarkable wearing qualities. We specialize in Sheets, Pillow Cases, Counterpanes, and Mattress Cloths and shall be pleased to send samples and prices on request.

KAKOMI TABLE LINEN
Can be depended on for many years reliable service. Table cloths in four patterns. Sizes from 1-1|2 yards by 52 inches. Prices from Rs. 2|- Servieties to match, Size 24 ins. x 24 ins. Rs. 4|8|- per dozen. The best value in India. Send for samples.

KAKOMI KHAKI SHORTS.
Extraordinary value Made to measure with side pockets and belt loops (brace buttons if required). Waist up to 36 inches, from Rs. 3|6|- per pair.

KAKOMI STRIPED SHIRTING.
In mauve, blue and black stripes. 31 inches wide at As. 9-6 per yard. You will be surprised at the wonderful wear there is in this fabric. Patterns on request.

KAKOMI PYJAMAS.
For service and comfort. White Twill, Rs. 4|12|- per suit; Rs. 28 per half dozen. Striped Twill Rs. 5|12|- per suit; Rs. 34 per half dozen. Send for prices and samples of the full range of materials and particulars of other qualities of Pyjamas Suits.

For full particulars and prices of all Kakomi Manufactures write to:—
THE CAWNPORE COTTON MILLS CO., WNPORE.
K1

SHARES FOR SALE—in the LEWIS PETROLEUM COMPANY LTD. Rangoon—Capital Rs. 40 lacs (with power to increase to Rs. 200 lacs) divided into 80,000 shares of Rs. 50 per share. Rs. 20 lacs worth of shares are reserved, and only Rs. 20 lacs are offered to the public. As these shares are in great demand early application is necessary to avoid disappointment. Prospectus forwarded on receipt of stamped addressed envelope. Memorandum and Articles of Association Rs. 2/- post free. Address the LEWIS PETROLEUM CO., LTD., Registered Office 43, Sule Pagoda Road, Rangoon; or to the Managers and Sole Agents Miller Blyth, Ltd., Rangoon, Post Box No. 418, Calcutta Post Box No. 9015, Madras Post Box No. 1286. Applications for Agencies for Districts not represented should be addressed to Miller Blyth, Ltd., to their Rangoon, Calcutta or Madras Offices. Shares Brokers and Canvassers wanted in all towns throughout India and Ceylon.
T 30482

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

SPECIAL BARGAIN—Remit a rupee by M. O. we deliver you a pound of DELICIOUS DARJEELING TEA. MRITROB TEA COMPANY, Darjeeling.
T R928

MACHINERY, TOOLS ETC.

WANTED.—COTTON BALING PRESS. —Wanted to buy one 400 lbs. Cotton Baling Press with pumps in perfect working condition. Write to Box No. 2136, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle" with prices and particulars.
N R991

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per Column. Inch per Insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertion	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for an Electrical Engineer for Bezwada Municipality—Pay Rs. 250-25-400. Applications stating age, qualifications experience should reach undersigned before 12-6-1928.

A. KALESWARA ROW,
Chairman.

Municipal Office,
Bezwada,
Dated 26-5-1928.
30485

ADVERTISEMENT.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED from qualified LADY DOCTORS for the post of Medical Officer in-Charge Cama and Albless Hospitals, for Women and Children, Bombay. The post is pensionable and carries a scale of pay of Rs. 800-50-1,000 for a Medical Officer of Asiatic Domicile and Rs. 600-50-800 plus £20 per mensem as overseas pay for a Medical Officer of non-Asiatic Domicile plus Rs. 200 house rent allowance in both the cases. Private practice is allowed so long as it does not interfere with Hospital duties. The selected candidate will be subject to leave rules under Fundamental Rules. Applicants should possess one of the higher British qualifications and must be competent Surgeons. Only those who possess these qualifications need apply to the undersigned before 31st July, 1928, furnishing the following particulars:—

(a) Full name.
(b) Date of birth.
(c) Nationality and whether of Asiatic or non-Asiatic Domicile.
(d) Professional qualifications with dates of obtaining the same.
(e) Posts held after qualification and previous experience, with testimonials, if any.

The selected candidate will be appointed on probation for 2 years and will be confirmed if found satisfactory.

(Sd.) JELAL M. SHAH,
Major, I.M.S.,
Personal Assistant to the Surgn. Genl. with the Govt. of Bombay, Poona.
30481

TENDERS.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE

TENDERS for works in the construction of a Chawl at Kurla Deonar will be received not later than 1 p.m. (B.T.) on TUESDAY, the 5th day of June, 1928.

Tenders shall be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and delivered at the Office of the Chief Accountant, Municipal Offices, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

All tenders must be enclosed in a sealed envelope, which must be endorsed with the description of the tender.

Forms of contract, specification, etc., will be issued to anyone deputed to receive them on payment of a deposit of Rs. 5 (non-returnable) by the undersigned, who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

JAMES W. MACKISON,
Special Engineer,
Development Works.

Municipal Offices,
Bombay, 28th May, 1928.
30484

REAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF MACHINERY REQUIRED FOR ELECTRIC LOCOMOTIVE REPAIR SHOP AT KALYAN.

THE AGENT, G. I. P. Railway, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, invites tenders for the supply of the above.

2. The prescribed form of tender, with conditions can be obtained from the Railway's Controller of Stores at Parel, Bombay, on payment of Rs. 3 per form, which amount will not be returned. Tenders must be submitted on the prescribed form and the envelopes enclosing them must be sealed and endorsed "Tender for the supply of machinery for Electric Locomotive Repair Shops at Kalyan." Tenders not complying with these conditions will not be considered.

3. Tenders will be received at the Agent's office up to 3 p.m. (S.T.) on WEDNESDAY, the 27th June, 1928.

4. The result of the tender will be published in the "Indian Trade Journal."

T. G. RUSSELL,
Agent, G. I. P. Railway.
23rd May, 1928.
30471

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NEW TIME TABLE.

A NEW TIME TABLE will come into force from 1st June, 1928. The following will be the important changes:—

7 Down Calcutta Mail leaving Victoria Terminus at 20|30 on May 31st, will run via Itarsi and Jubbulpore, arrive Chheoki at 22|54 on June 1st and Howrah at 11|42 on June 2nd.

8 Up Calcutta Mail leaving Howrah at 19|10 on May 31st will leave Chheoki at 7|46 on June 1st and run via Jubbulpore and Itarsi arriving Victoria Terminus at 9|45 on June 2nd.

5 Down Punjab Mail and 7 Down Calcutta Mail will stop at Deolali by signal only, to pick up 1st and 2nd class passengers and their servants when booked to Bhusaval and stations beyond.

6 Up Punjab Mail and 8 Up Calcutta Mail will stop at Deolali by signal only, to set down 1st and 2nd class passengers and their servants when booked from Bhusaval and stations beyond.

28 Up Nagpur Express will leave Nagpur at 21|45 and arrive Victoria Terminus at 14|35.

199 Down and 200 Up III Class Allahabad Express trains will run between Itarsi and Allahabad via Jubbulpore instead of between Bina and Allahabad to the following timings:—

199 DOWN III CLASS EXPRESS.

Itarsi	Dep.	23-55
Jubbulpore	Arr.	6-04
	Dep.	6-20
Allahabad	Arr.	14-20

200 UP III CLASS EXPRESS.

Allahabad	Dep.	14-00
Jubbulpore	Arr.	21-40
	Dep.	21-50
Itarsi	Arr.	3-30

Normal working over the New Nerbudda Bridge at mileage 592 between Bikrampur and Shahpura will be resumed on and from 18|0 hours on the 31st May, 1928, and the following arrangements in regard to the running of trains on the Section will be made:—

401 Down and 402 Up Passenger trains of 31st May, 1928, will be the last trains to be transhipped at the Bridge, after which the temporary stations Nerbudda South Bank and Nerbudda North Bank will be closed.

404 Up Allahabad-Bhusaval Passenger train which is at present scheduled to leave Jubbulpore at 17|40 will on 31st May, 1928, leave at 19|15 hours and run to the following revised timings between Jubbulpore and Itarsi from 1-6-1928:—

404 UP PASSENGER.

Jubbulpore	Dep.	19-15
Itarsi	Ar..	2-52
	Dep.	3-05
Bhusaval	Arr.	13-10

403 Down Itarsi-Allahabad Passenger of 31-5-1928 scheduled to leave Itarsi at 13|20 will be the first down train to run over the New Bridge. In consequence of its not having to transhipping passengers at the Bridge it will arrive Jubbulpore before its scheduled time of arrival and will be detained at Jubbulpore till 23|24 when it will leave for Allahabad to its new timings which come into force from 1st June, 1928.

The following trains will be cancelled from 1-6-1928:—

701 Down and 702 Up Itarsi-Gadarwada Passenger trains.

523 Down, 524 Up, 525 Down and 526 Up Jubbulpore-Katni Passenger trains.

A Sentinel Coach will run between Lonavla and Poona to the following revised timings stopping at all stations:—

	343 Down	345 Down.
Lonavla Dep.	8-30	16-00
Poona Arr.	10-06	17-36
	344 Up	346 Up.
Poona Dep.	13-00	18-45
Lonavla Arr.	14-58	20-43

TRAIN SERVICE ON MURTAJAPUR-ELLICHPUR-YEOTMAL SECTIONS.

Three mixed trains instead of two will run each way between Murtajapur and Ellichpur and Murtajapur and Yeotmal to the following timings:—

MURTAJAPUR-ELLICHPUR SECTION.

		375 Dn. Mixed	377 Dn. Mixed	517 Dn. Mixed.
Murtajapur	D.	4-15	11-45	19-30
Ellichpur	A.	8-00	15-35	23-30
		518 Up Mixed	378 Up Mixed	376 Up Mixed.
Ellichpur	D.	5-00	17-30	9-00
Murtajapur	A.	8-45	21-15	12-50

MURTAJAPUR-YEOTMAL SECTION.

		371 Dn. Mixed	373 Dn. Mixed	519 Dn. Mixed.
Murtajapur	D.	3-45	10-25	19-45
Yeotmal	A.	9-35	16-05	1-25
		520 Up Mixed	374 Up Mixed	372 Up Mixed.
Yeotmal	D.	4-00	17-25	10-53
Murtajapur	A.	9-35	23-05	16-45

47 Down and 48 Up Kalyan Passenger trains will be extended to Karjat and will run to the following timings:—

		47 DOWN.
V. Terminus	D.	18-38
Kalyan	A.	20-02
	D.	20-10
Karjat	A.	21-30
		48 UP.
Karjat	D.	7-45
Kalyan	A.	9-12
	D.	9-20
V. Terminus	A.	10-45

497 Down and 498 Up Passenger trains running between Kalyan and Neral will be cancelled.

For detailed timings of trains see revised Sheet Time Tables to come into force from 1st June, 1928.

H. G. KEILY,
Chief Transportation Superintendent.
26th May, 1928.
30487

NOTICE AS TO LOST SCRIP.

BRITISH CEYLON CORPORATION, LIMITED.

LOST:—One Certificate No. 3755 for one hundred shares Nos. 271-451 to 271550 in the name of Manilal Purshotam Gandhy having been lost.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a duplicate Certificate will be issued in three months from this date unless valid objection be lodged with the undersigned prior thereto.

By Order of the Board,
V. C. AXWORTHY,
Secretary.

Gafoor Buildings, Fort,
Colombo, 29th May, 1928.
R932

NOTICE TO AGENTS

AS usual the MATRICULATION SUPPLEMENT, containing the Names and Numbers of the successful candidates will be issued on the 31st instant.

Agents are requested to Book their indent immediately.

MANAGER,
"Bombay Chronicle."

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of HATTIANGADI AMBA BAI, widow of Hattiangadi Naraina Rao, late of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, who resided at the time of her death at 6, Hanuman Road, New Delhi. ..... Deceased.

SHRINIVAS RAMARAO HATTIANGADI, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, a Clerk, in the employ of Lloyds Bank, Ltd., Bombay, residing at Gamdevi, outside the Fort. ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate.

Witness Sir AMBERSON BARRINGTON MARTEN, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, this twenty-first day of May, in the year of our Lord One Thousand nine hundred and twenty-eight and in the Nineteenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

E. J. DAVAR,
For Ag. Registrar.

E. J. DAVAR,

The 21st day of May, 1928.

Messrs. DHARAMSI DADACHANJI AND CO.,
Petitioner's Attorneys.
30486

AUCTION SALE.

BENNETT & CO.

120, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE, of best quality, and nearly new household furniture, by Maple and John Roberts etc. the property of H. B. Spiers, Esq., Superintending Engineer, British India Steam Navigation Co.

On (TO-MORROW) WEDNESDAY, the 30th May, 1928, at 10-30 a.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT AND CO., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 33 New Marine Lines, "Maldon" house, behind the Gymkhana Tennis Court, very valuable and handsome artistic, household furniture, Blackwood open carved and Jacobean furniture, rich glass crockery and platedware, dining tables and chairs, side-boards and dinner wagons, Chesterfield and Jacobean suites, English Cabinet, Persian and Brussels Carpets, Electric lamps and fans, cabinet gramophone, roll top writing tables, silver and book cases, wall and table clocks, single and double bedsteads, almyrahs, dressing chest of drawers, dressing and wash-hand tables, cloth and gown-presses, reclining sofas, hat-stands, American ice-box, meat-safes, Remington typewriter, one "Dodge" Sedan motor-car, in excellent condition, which is open on view at Bombay Garage, opp. Bandstand, Chowpatty, etc. The property of H. B. Spiers, Esq., and others. Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE of valuable furniture, complete Jacobean dining room by John Roberts and the bedrooms, by McKenzie mirror and panel-doors almyrahs, dressing chest of drawers, electric lamps, Chesterfield suites, rich glass, crockery, Platedware, etc.

On (TO-MORROW) WEDNESDAY, the 30th instant, at 3-0 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT AND CO., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at "Khambatta Hall," Alta Mount Road, Cumballa Hill, the valuable furniture of the whole flat Jacobean dining tables, chairs, side-board, Bureau by John Roberts, leather lined Chesterfield suite, book-cases, tea tables, carpets, two complete bedrooms by McKenzie viz. double and single bed-steads, dressing tables, Joondah almyrahs, chest of drawers, screens, hat-stands, electric lamps, ice-box, a lot of good cane furniture, etc.

The property of Mr. C. R. Basset and others.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

BENNETT & CO.

INDIAN STATES INQUIRY

In view of the interest created by the Indian States Inquiry Committee on the question of reforms and the adjustment of relations between the British Government and the Feudatory States of India, every one interested in constitutional questions should read the

INDIAN STATESMEN

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SUGAR MARKET REPORT-

Bombay, May 28.

Ready Prices have improved by about 2 Annas per cwt. Our Forward Market has also ruled steady to-day recording a rise of about 2 to 3 Annas per cwt. in near positions and of about an Anna or two per cwt. in June, July/Sept. and Oct/Dec. Shipment prices.

The following are the closing Quotations ruling the Bazar to-day:—

Fine White Java Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 10/ per cwt.
Transhipment Rs. 10/12 per cwt FBH.
S. S. Arabia Rs. 10/10 per cwt FBH.
S. S. Pasha Rs. 10/10 per cwt FBH.
S. S. Nurmahal Rs. 9/11 per cwt FBH.
S. S. Pandit Rs. 9/11-1/2 per cwt FBH.
S. S. Coh-nur Rs. 9/10 per cwt FBH.
Shipment April Rs. 10/10 per cwt FBH.
" May Rs. 9/9-1/2 per cwt FBH.
" June Rs. 9/2-1/2 per cwt FBH.
" July/Sept. Rs. 9/1 per cwt FBH.
" Oct Dec. Rs. 9/3 per cwt FBH.
Tone:—Steady.

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, May 28.

	cwts.
Wheat	12,324
Linseed	16,291
Rape, Rai & Mustardseeds	997
Gingellyseeds	179
Poppyseed	166
Groundnuts	8,730
Castorseed	7,676
Rice	4,467
Myrabollams	5,331
Cottonseed	14,234
Mowrasced	6
Gram	3,130
Joowar	6,902
Barley	1,290
Bajree	451
Coal	606 tons.

SHIPPING

ARRIVALS.
Bombay, May 28.

S.S. Clan Macilwraith, Captain Pagan, from New Port.

S.S. Ehrenfels, Captain Feldteeth, from Hamburg.

S.S. Baron Minto, Captain Symmonds, from Calcutta.

S.S. Vasna, Captain Macleau, from Basra.

S.S. Kate, Captain Spattins, from Port Said.

DEPARTURES.
Bombay, May 28.

S.S. Shuja, Captain Rogers, for Jeddah.

S.S. Goalpura, Captain Dawes, for Karachi.

S.S. Sydney Maru, Captain Osami, for Kobe.

S.S. Weissenfels, Captain Wittenburg, for Antwerp.

S.S. Jaladuta, Captain Baker, for Karachi.

S.S. Golconda, Captain Logan, for Calcuttta.

LOADING.

The following vessel began to load on Monday:—

Steamer Cracovia for Trieste (to arrive).

S.S. Clan Macilwraith:—James Finlay and Company's steamer Clan Macilwraith arrived in harbour yesterday from New Port with a general cargo.

S.S. Ehrenfels:—L. Edwards Ld., steamer Ehrenfels arrived in harbour yesterday from Hamburg with a general cargo.

S.S. Baron Minto:—The steamer Baron Minto arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta with cargo of coal.

S.S. Kate:—The steamer Kate arrived in harbour yesterday from Port Said with a general cargo.

S.S. Shuja:—T. M. and Company's steamer Shuja sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for Jeddah with passengers and general cargo.

S.S. Goalpura:—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Goalpura, sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for Karachi with general and same bottom cargo.

S.S. Sydney Maru:—The O. S. Kaisha steamer Sydney Maru sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for Kobe with general cargo.

S.S. Weissenfels:—L. Edwards Ld., steamer Weissenfels sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for Antwerp with general and same bottom cargo.

S.S. Jaladuta:—The Scindia S. N. Company's steamer Jaladuta sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for Karachi with general and same bottom cargo.

S.S. Golconda:—B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Golconda, sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for Calcutta with passengers and general cargo.

TURKO-ITALIAN RELATIONS

A COMPREHENSIVE AGREEMENT.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL HELP.

"Al-Ehram" of Cairo writes on the authority of a message from Rome as follows:—

The Italian Journals feel gratified at the recent meeting between Signor Mussolini and Taufique Rushdi Pasha, the Foreign Minister for Turkey. It is understood that their discussions were not restricted to general relations between Italy and Turkey, but comprised also the commercial agreement which is under preparation nowadays. the spending of the Italian capital in Turkish undertakings, the employment of the Italian experts in Turkey: and the extension of commercial relations between the two powers. The improvement of relations between Italy and Turkey is considered to be a good omen for the maintenance of peace in the Mediterranean Sea.—

NAHAS PASHA'S REPLY.

NATIONALIST PARTY'S VIEWPOINT

Abdul Hamid Said Bey spoke on behalf of the Hizb-ul-Watni (the Nationalists' Party) as follows.—

"The Nationalist Party whole-heartedly supports the Cabinet in their action in defending the independence of Egypt and Sudan, (Cheers). We are surprised to learn the statements of English news papers which say that the Egyptian Cabinet is not supported by the Egyptian nation! The nation, I must say, is unanimous in this matter. There are no parties or divisions so far as this matter is concerned. We all are, at present, like one hand, fully supporting the Government which guards the constitution and honour of the country. (Loud cheers).—"Muslim Outlook".

MUSLIM RULERS INVITED

GERMANY'S REQUEST

"Al-Ehram" of Cairo has the following on the basis of a message from its special correspondent at London:—

"The Telegraphic Exchange Company" has published a telegram from Berlin saying that the German Government expect that King Fuad of Egypt, Riza Khan the Shah of Persia, and Mustafa Kamal Pasha, the President of the Turkish Republic, will pay a formal visit to the capital of the German Empire in course of the present year.—"Muslim Outlook".

INFANT COTTON CROP

STRONGEST INSTINCT TO LIVE

SPECULATION COMPLEX

Following weekly Cotton Market Report issued by Messrs. Langley and Co. on the 28th instant, strongly favours some holdings around present prices.

AMERICANS.

A week of narrow and erratic fluctuations ended on Saturday with values for July and October in the New York market lower by respectively 25 and 23 points.

An absence of the sensational for the most part characterised cable reports and for one week at least the infant crop has been allowed to look upon a world less vibrant with influences for evil. After all, the cotton plant is not an importation from Mars. It is used to the earth and the occasional playfulness of Nature, and all the time its strongest instinct is to live. One frequently says harsh things about the weather oneself but one does not, as a consequence, resolve to die. The bias must, of necessity, be towards life and reports from the Belt should, in addition, be tempered by the remembrance that the Farmer has his crop to sell. His instinct too is to live.

Progress has undoubtedly been made, particularly in Texas where draughty conditions have been relieved to a very considerable extent. Early in the week there were complaints of excessive rains in the Atlantics, but at this time of the year there were complaints of excessive rains in the Atlantics, but at this time of the year the provision of a good subsoil moisture in the greatest cotton State in the whole Belt outweighs slightly unfavourable conditions elsewhere. Technically, however, the New York market still seems to us to be "long" and it is the disinclination of the long interest to unload further which has prevented a decline to 20 cents, the level we think which probably reflects with accuracy the present outlook, and even perhaps discounts a little further improvement in conditions.

On the other hand, June is remembered as a month during which normally the crop improves and the speculator, while content to keep a relatively small long interest in the market prefers to await developments before increasing his position to any material extent. Consequently, pending further developments, narrow trading markets look like being the order of the day.

Recently there has been a falling off in Spinners' Takings of American cotton and signs of a reduction in consumption which in all probability will continue into the early part of next season. In spite of this fact, however, with a late start definitely acknowledged, the crop on the defensive with July and August just ahead, the "speculation complex" in America highly developed and speculators fresh from a successful Bull campaign on the Stock market, we recognise only one side to the market where the possibility of loss is small and that of profit large.

We are strongly in favour of at least some holdings around present prices, and on recessions or a recurrence of adverse weather reports we recommend with confidence purchases on a larger scale.

BOMBAY.

Not over the week, the Broach July-August and New April-May Contracts are lower by respectively 8 and 10 rupees.

There is a very slight decrease in stocks, the figure for the 24th May being 12,26,769 against 12,36,523 for the previous week. Shipments were 72,021 with a further 64,313 afloat in harbour, in total 40,671 greater than the previous week, while arrivals amounted to 81,623 against 88,379. The peak of the stock figures appears to have been reached and although Oomra arrivals continue in a truly remarkable manner, the greatest weight of cotton in Bombay has already been felt.

Although export enquiry for the moment is only very moderate, any revival of interest in Americans should broaden demand, while signs are beginning to point to a weariness among Mill operatives at the prolongation of the strike.

We are definitely against sales and in easy markets here we favour purchases.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 28th May 1928:—

Barometer (Correct? to 32 deg. F) at 8 a.m. 29.833 inches (.012 above normal).

Barometer (Correct? to 32 deg. F) at 4 p.m. (previous day) 29.724 inches (.037 above normal).

Change of 8 a.m. Barometer in past 24 hours plus .016 inches.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 86.4 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 78.2 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 93.1 degrees (2.1 above normal).

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 82.3 degrees (1.9 above normal).

Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 69 per cent

Relative humidity at 4 p.m. (previous day) 63 per cent.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. NW.

Velocity of wind 8 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 182 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 19 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy) eq. 10 1.

Rainfall in 24 hours 0.00 inches.

Total rainfall during the month 0.00 inches.

Total rainfall during the year 0.01 inches.

Earthquake reports:—(1) An earthquake shock of slight intensity at its origin about 600 miles away was recorded by the seismographs in the Colaba Observatory at 6 hours 32 min. (I. S. T.) on the 27th instant. (2) An earthquake shock of severe intensity at its origin about 4,300 miles away was recorded by the seismographs in the Colaba Observatory at 15 hours 31mins. yesterday (I. S. T.).

MONEY FOR NOTHING,

HOW FORTUNES ARE MADE IN MARKET

STOCK EXCHANGE AS A VAST RACING GROUND

The big professional "operator" is the only man who stands a chance in the jungle of finance. The small speculator doesn't make money—he loses it. As a rule, he buys shares when they are dearest, and sells where they are cheapest.

There has been a boom on the Stock Exchange during the last few weeks, and brokers have been kept busy executing the commissions of eagar clients. Partly this has been due to the fact that a number of companies, whose shares are extensively dealt in, have been doing well lately, and partly to extensive buying of British securities by American investors.

The result, of course, has been that those shares which are most in demand at the moment have advanced in price, and there have been rich "pickings" for a number of speculators.

FROM 10S. 6D. TO £12.

Take one case only—that of the shares of the Gramophone Company, in which there have recently been very extensive dealings. At the moment of writing these shares are changing hands at £12 and over. Yet just a little over a year ago, at the end of 1926, they could have been bought for £3 10s. In February, 1925 you could have picked them up for a little over 30s. and at one time in 1921 —just seven years ago—they were procurable at 10s. 6d.

Suppose you had bought a hundred of them then. Your investment would have cost you £52-10s. It would now be worth about £1,200.

That is the way money is made, and the holder of National Savings Certificates or Five per Cent War Loan looks enviously at the little sum.

"INSIDE INFORMATION."

Then there is British Celanese ordinary now quoted at about £1 10s. They could be bought for 2s. 4-1/2d. in 1926, and the highest price they touched that year was 8s. 3d.

But cases of this sort leave the professional speculator cold. He isn't interested in what the price of a security may be seven or even two years' time, but in what it is going to be next week or next month.

His method is simplicity itself. He buys, say, 1,000 shares at 20s. each because he thinks that they are about to rise in price. Quite possibly the annual report of the company is due and he has information that it will be a favourable one. His information is correct; the report is issued, and the shares rise to 24s. He sells, finishing the transaction at a profit of £200, less his expenses.

WHEN "PROFIT" MEANS LOSS.

Say, however, that the expected rise in price does not materialise so quickly as the "bull"—he is known as that because he has bought for a rise—expects. Settling day arrives, and he does not want to take over and pay for the shares. He can probably arrange for the settlement to be postponed and the shares to be "carried over." In that case he pays a commission, known as a contango, for the privilege, at the same time paying or receiving the difference between the price at which he bought and that prevailing at the settlement. This operation may be repeated until he is able to take his profit, or until, losing faith in the shares, he "cuts his losses."

Here it may be noted that even when prices rise slightly, to sell may mean a loss. Take a specimen transaction. You buy, say, 125 shares at 16s. a share. This costs you £100. In addition you have to pay:

	£ s. d.
Brokerage at 3d. a share	1 11 3
Contract stamp	1 0
Registration fee	2 6
Stamp duty	1 0 0
Total	£2 14 9

Thus, the total cost of the shares is £102 14s. 9d. You hope they'll go up to 20s. If they do, and you sell, you will get £125 less brokerage—the other charges are borne by the buyer. That means that your profit will be £25 less £2 14s. 9. charges when you bought and £1 11s. 3d. brokerage on selling. Your net profit will thus be £20 14s.

But if your shares go to 16s. 6d. but won't go any higher, as may easily happen, and you are forced to sell, you will lose on the deal. The charges will be bigger than the expense a share profit the outsider thinks you have made. And the more shares you have bought the bigger this loss will be.

Charges, of course, vary. If the shares you bought cost £4 each, the brokerage —the charge made by a stockbroker for carrying through a transaction—would be at the rate of 9d. a share.

At one and the same time, the speculator may be operating in a number of different securities whose total value is considerably in excess of the capital he commands. Speculation like many other bussinesses is carried on very largely on credit. And so the game goes on, the speculator buying shares he has no intention of paying for and selling other shares he does not possess in both cases in the hope of making a quick profit.

The shares he sells in hope of a profit are, of course, shares which he expects to fall in price. In that case he is a "bear." Again he may have "inside information", or he may simply think that prices are too high and a reaction is due.

GAMBLING ON BORROWED MONEY.

But the small investor should note that the professional speculator, whether he buys or sells, acts in accordance with information or from a knowledge of markets which the general public does not possess. Therefore, he is more likely to make a profit and much less likely to burn his fingers than the amateur.

There is another type of speculator to whom speculation is not a business but a side line, and who very often looks farther ahead than the professional operator. This man, say, buys 1,000 shares in a certain company. He has not ready money enough to pay for them, and he arranges to borrow from the bank, the shares he buys being the security for the loan.

In a year's time he may sell out at a profit. If, however, the price of the shares falls instead of rising, and he cannot give further security to the bank for its advance, he will be forced to cut his losses and sell the shares for what they will fetch.

THE WAY OF AN "EAGLE"

Here we come to the real kernel of the speculation question. The prices of speculative securities are continually moving, constantly going up and down, and they are just as likely to go against the speculator as in his favour.

The small speculator especially does not make money—he loses it. He usually buys on the top of a boom—when everybody else is buying. Very often he buys more than he can afford, and so is forced to sell immediately the slump comes—when everybody else is selling. The reaction may be only temporary—that doesn't matter; he can't afford to hang on. Even if he does manage to hang on, he may only increase his losses. The price may go down and down.

How many people, for instance, bought Mexican Eagle Oil ordinary shares in 1919 when they touched £16 2s. 6d. In 1923 they were as low as 15s. 1-1/2d., and in June, 1924, they touched 12s. 6d. They're over double that at the moment of writing—28s. 7-1/2d.—but even at that price they look like dirt to the unfortunates who paid £16 for them.

The "Answer."

"MASTER OF SERPENTS"

(From a Correspondent).

YEOTMAL, May 21.

"Master of Serpents" as he is popularly styled, the Pachalegaonkar Maharaj is stated to have given his blessings to the Hindu Conference which is to be held at Deolgaon Raja in the Buldana district on the 1st and 2nd of June. The Maharaj is a boy of only nearly 17 years, and having renounced all worldly connections for the last 8 years moves about at his will in a spirit of utter self-abnegation with only a rag to cover shame and enjoying supreme bliss in the company of serpents a number of which cluster round his neck and waste day and night. These serpents are stated to have become quite innocuous and incapable of doing any harm even being provoked. Numbers are stated to have witnessed the miracle of the Maharaj having walked through fire purposely set ablaze.

World Cotton Situation

NEW YORK, LIVERPOOL & BOMBAY MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

MARKET QUIET BUT STEADY—LONG LIQUIDATION AND SHORT COVERING—FUTURES 1 POINT HIGHER.

New York, May 26.

The New York futures market opened steady but declined 9 points on long liquidation influenced by favourable weather reports during the first quarter of an hour. Crop conditions being unfavourable shorts covered and with scattered scale down buying resulted in a rally of 21 points from the lowest level. At the advance there was renewed long liquidation and the market closed at a net rise of 1 point for July option and 1 to 4 points decline of new crop months. Spot Cotton prices remained unchanged.

The New Orleans futures market was slightly steady and closed at a rise of 1 to 4 points. Spot Cotton prices improved 5 points to 20.51c.

Bulls are still impressed with the lateness of crop and delayed progress. While Bears feel confident that improved weather conditions are bound to overcome the lateness and crop outlook is likely to improve. The improvement of weather conditions are likely to have favourable effect on crop conditions. Impressive bullish statistical situation is eclipsed by increase in acreage and large sales of fertilizers. Trade is aware of the statistical situation and most of them are well covered for their immediate needs. We have still to pass through very critical and anxious periods and while we believe it is unwise to be too bearish at the moment, we do feel that as long as weather continues favourable, prices are likely to decline.

MARKET STEADY.

New York, May 26.

New York was steady, favourable weather being counter balanced by covering by shorts and unfavourable crop conditions.—Reuter.

PRICE FLUCTUATIONS.

New York, May 26.

October highest 20.81 plus 10 at 11-41 a.m., lowest 20.62—.09 at 10-14 a.m. July highest 20.71 plus .11 Lowest 20.50—.10

Messrs. Devkaran Nanjee have received yesterday the following cable from New York friends Messrs. Harris Irby and Vose:—

"Cotton: Probably no large fluctuations for present but expect much higher by late summer."

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

	Bombay, May 28.	
F. P. Bales.	1927-28	1926-27
Receipts to date 26-5-28	8097000	1267000
,, Yesterday do	11000	14000
Exports to date do	6670000	10308000
Stock at Ports 25-5-28	1299000	1667000
,, Interior Towns do	588000	656000
,, Liverpool 25-5-28	858000	1377000
Visible Supply 25-5-28	3711000	5008000
Quantity in Sight do	13692000	18371000

FEELING DECIDEDLY BEARISH.

Bombay, May 26.

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugars' New York friends Messrs. A. Norden and Co. cable as under:—

"Better weather created decided bearish feeling but crop progress still much delayed. Favour buying on dips."

PUNJAB PRODUCE QUOTATIONS.

(The Sri Krishna Bombay Trading Co Ltd.)

	Muktsar, May 26.					
Wheat ready	4	4	0	4	10	0
Wheat Har				4	7	0
Wheat Assuj				4	13	0
Gram ready	3	12	0	3	14	0
Gram Jeth				3	12	6
Gram Sawan				3	15	6
Gram Bhadon				4	1	0
Gram Assuj				4	2	0
Barley ready	3	2	0	3	3	6
Barley Jeth				3	3	0
Barley Assuj				3	7	0
Rapeseed ready	7	13	0	7	6	0
Rapeseed Bhadon				7	12	6

Arrivals:—

Wheat	8000 mds.
Gram	2500 mds.
Barley	500 mds.

GOOD RAINS.

Liverpool, May 26.

Hornby Hemelryk and Co.: "Spinners' takings so far this season are 13,453,000." "Rains in Carolina, Mississippi, and Texas good."

LIVERPOOL.

Liverpool, May 26.

The Liverpool market was closed to-day on account of Whitsuntide Holiday.

SCATTERED SHOWERS.

Liverpool, May 26.

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cable from Liverpool:—

Scattered showers Memphis Dist., and North Carolina.

MESSRS. T. SMITH & CO. ON COTTON.

On the 12th instant, October New York touched 21.34 and on 27th instant closed 20.70, with a net decline of 64 points. This laboured decline is attributed to "longs" liquidating, professional "shorts" selling and Southern selling, on improved weather outlook, and prospects of a "good crop". According to latest cables the "Bears" have already assured the world of a "bumper crop." It must, however, be remembered after such a poor start a spell of fair weather is essential even to produce a moderate sized crop. But the critical period is still ahead when any good done by the present favourable weather can be entirely last.

Furthermore, whilst considering an approximate basic price for Americans, last year the top price was about 25.00 cents and the bottom 17.00 cents, with an average of 21.00. Thus, on a crop of about 13 million bales, together with 72 lac bales carry-over, an average price of 21.00 cents was seen. This year, with a carry-over of about 5 million bales, and the prospects of a crop about 14 million bales, 20,00 cents for new crop would be considered very 'reasonable' at least, until a big crop is assured. Therefore, we consider the risks on the "long" side at present prices are very small, while on the "short" side, unlimited. A latest private estimate based on the conditions up to 17th May, puts the acreage increase at 6.8 per cent. Surely this increase would not make even the chronic "Bears" too enthusiastic on a Mid-Summer weather. Also, with the present accumulation of a speculative "short" interest and contracts passing into the hands of trade, any unfavourable weather would create a scarcity of contracts.

We favour purchases now and on all set-backs, as we look ultimately for much higher prices.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON STATISTICS.

Liverpool, May 26.

The weekly Cotton statistics as compiled by the Statistical Department of the Liverpool Cotton Exchange are as follows:

Week ending 26-5-28.

	Bales.
Total in Sight	13,692,000
Egyptian Cotton Visible Supply	435,000
East Indian Cotton Visible Supply	283,000
American Cotton Visible Supply	3,711,000
Other Cotton Visible Supply	234,000
Total Sales	32,730
East Indian Cotton Sales	1,100
East Indian Cotton Stock	44,000
East Indian Cotton Forwarded	4,100
East Indian Cotton Actual Exports	1,500
East Indian Cotton Imports	1,000
East Indian Cotton Speculation	
American Cotton Afloat	93,000
East Indian Cotton Afloat	35,000
Total Afloat	198,000
Takings of World's Spinners American Cotton	215,000

BOMBAY STATISTICS.

(East India Cotton Association Ltd.)

Receipts from 1st Sept to 24th May	29,91,579
Same time last season	26,33,786

Exports from 1st Sept to 24th May:

	1927-28	1926-27
United Kingdom	74,865	12,444
Continent	5,31,778	2,83,106
China	1,84,400	1,66,662
Japan	7,74,255	10,74,847
Coast Ports	21,308	17,631
U. S. A.	3,625	726
Total	15,90,231	15,55,416

Total exports by Rail, 1st Sept. 1927 to 24th May 1928	66,267
Estimated Mill consumption in Bombay from 1st Sept. 1927 to 24th May 1928	4,79,174
Same period last year	7,10,570
Estimated stock of raw cotton held by exporters, dealers and Mills in Bombay on 24th May, 1928	12,26,769
Same time last year	6,78,878

BOMBAY.

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET

NERVOUS LONG LIQUIDATION—CLOSED STEADY.

Bombay, May 28.

The local cotton market opened at Rs. 388|8 for J.|A. Broach and ruled quiet on nervous long liquidations. Prices declined to Rs. 386|2 and were quoted at 4-30 p.m. as under:—

Broach J.|A.	386	8	0
Broach A.|M. 29	392	8	0
Oomra July	353	0	0
Oomra D.|J. 29	358	0	0
Bengal July	323	0	0
Bengal D.|J. 29	325	0	0

SEWRI MARKET.

Bombay, May 28.

The forward market ruled somewhat steady on reports of some mills working. The close was steady but there was only scattered business. Rates at 6-30 p.m. were as under:—

Broach J.-A.	387	4	0
Broach A.-M. 29	392	8	0
Oomra July	353	8	0
Oomra D.-J. 29	359	8	0
Bengal July	325	0	0
Bengal D.-J. 29	326	8	0

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, May 28.

August	236.90+0.20
November	241.70+0.60

DAILY ROOM RATES

Bombay, May 28.

Bengal 325 D/J
Bengal 323 July
Broach 387 J/A.
Broach 392 A/M. 1929
Oomra 358 D/J
Oomra 354 July

SPOT RATES.

Bombay, May 28.

Bengal	347	340	333	326	318
S. P.	345	338	331	324	311
Rajputana	347	340	333	326	318
Broach		406	401	391	384
S. D.		399	394	389	384
P. A.		416	411	404	396
K. V.		394	391	386	379
Dholera		392	389	384	377
Kalajn		392	389	384	377
Cutch			399	394	387
Surat		453	448	443	438
Rajpipla		449	444	439	434
Navsari		473	468	463	458
Oomra No. 3	372	365	358	348	
C. P. No. 1	398	391	384	374	
C. P. No. 2	385	378	371	361	
Khandesh		354	344	334	324
Muthia			334	324	314
Southern		388	383	378	373
Comptah			412	402	392

READY COTTON SALES,

Bombay, May 28.

100 K& Devchand & Co. Nimbahera 342
100 Nisso & Co. Neemuch 350
100 R. Keshavdeo Darwaha 357
100 K. Devchand & Co. Jaora 342
100 S. Joharmal Sindi 375
100 Bombay & Co. Latur 365
100 Japan T. & Co. Nimarwheli 325
100 Ralli Bros. Amraoti 355
100 Volkart Bros. Muglai 290
100 Tata & Co. Jaora 360
100 Ahmedabad Mill Mundra 401
100 Forbes & Co. Hingoli 335
100 Ralli Bros. Khandesh 325
100 Japan T. Co. Indore 325
100 G. G. Kesha & Co. Gujrat 383
100 Japan T. & Co. Muthia 284

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS

Bombay, May 28.

	Ready. Red leafy	July Delivery Contract
Bengal Superfine	338	
Bengal Fine	332	
Bengal FG.	327	
Sindh-Punjab Fine	332	
Sindh-Punjab FG.	327	
Wardha-Hingt. Fine	376	
Nagpur Fine	376	
Yeotmal Fine	372	
Arvi Fine	372	
Amraoti Fine	356	
Khamgaon-Akola Fine	350/60	
Mulkapur Fine	345/50	
Khandesh Fine	340/45	
Muthia Fine		
Nanded-Purna FG. GS.	375	
Purna FG. GS.	340	
Parbhani/Sailu FG. GS.		
Indore/Ujjain Fine	360	
Burwah Sanavad Fine	340/50	
Surat	460	
Navsari		

BULLION MARKET

The Bombay Bullion Brokers' Association.

Bombay, May 28.

SILVER.

American Cent 62/
Ready 64/2
Jaith Opening 64/2, Highest 64/4, Lowest 63/14, Closing 64/2.
Ashad 63/12, 63/14, 63/8, 63/12.
Tone:—Quiet but steady.

GOLD.

Ready 21/6/6
Jaith 21/6/6
Ashad 21/7
Tone:—Quiet.

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, May 28.

B C Rate T T 1|5 15|16 D D 1|5 31|32

LONDON.—
Bank's selling T T 1|5 31|32 to 15th June.
Banks selling D D 1/6
Bank's selling T T 1/5 15/16 July/Sept.
Banks selling T T 1/5 31/32 Oct.
Banks buying T T 1|6 1|32.
Banks buying D D 1/6 1/16.
Banks buying 3 mos. 1/6-9/32 Mail.
Banks buying 3 mos. 1|6-1|4 15th June.

NEW YORK.—
Banks selling T T 273-1|2.
Banks buying T T 272.
Bank's buying D D 271.
Banks buying 3 mos 267.

PARIS.—
Banks selling D D 922.
Banks buying D D 934.
Banks buying 3 mos. 950.

JAPAN:—
Bank's selling T T 127-1/4.
Bank's buying 60 days 124.

HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D 141-1/4.

SHANGHAI.—
Bank's selling D D 187-3/4.

SINGAPORE —
Bank's selling D D 154-1|2.

JAVA.—
Banks selling D D 90-3/4

CROSS RATES—:
New York/London 4.88 1/4, 26th inst.
Shanghai/London, Closed 28th inst.
London/Japan 1/10 29/52 26th inst.
London/Paris 124.00 26th inst.
London/Belgium 34.98 26th inst.
London/Switzerland 25.33 26th inst.
London/Italy 92.65 26th inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Quiet.
Gold £4.4.11 26th inst.; £4.4.11 25th inst.
Silver London Ready 28 3/16 26th inst.; 28 9/16 25th inst.
Silver London Forward 28 1/8 26th inst.; 27 7/16 25th inst.
Gold New York Ready 61 1/2 26th inst.; 63 1/4 25th inst.
London Discounts 3 months 3 31/32 per cent. 26th inst.; 4 per cent. 25th inst.
London Discounts 6 months 4 3/32 per cent. 26th inst.; 4 1/8 per cent. 25th inst.
Imperial Bank Rate 7 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 4-1|2 per cent.
Money:—Inter Bank Call 5 3/4 per cent.
3 months 4-1|2 per cent.
6 months 4 per cent.
12 months 4-1|2 per cent.
Tone:—Easier.

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, May 28.

Since 1st September.

In full-pressed Bales

	26-5-28	This year	Last year
Khandesh	121	301,110	310,754
Central India	365	288,334	280,059
Barsi & Nagar	228	300,071	191,106
Hyderabad-Gaorani		113,512	67,200
Berar	1,543	706,295	555,143
Central Provinces	468	298,052	226,064
Total Oomras	2,725	2,097,374	1,630,326
Dholera	4,830	213,998	152,984
N.-W. Provinces		63,799	55,735
Rajputana	43	48,670	48,914
Sind-Punjab		135,978	113,986
Broach	572	259,101	223,360
Coompa & Dharwar	408	97,788	93,058
Westerns-Northerns	75	30,042	43,368
Cocanada			403
Tinneveley and Cambodia		25,727	17,979
Persian		4,665	3,978
American	8,288	76,419	221,152
Egyptian and African		55,627	62563
Comila, Burma & other sorts		69	51
Total	16,941	3,018,797	2,667,857

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

Bombay, May 28.

1st Sept. to 24th May

In full-pressed Bales.

	26-5-28	This year	Last year
Europe	4,648	610,268	296,276
Japan & China	6,700	958,655	1,241,509
Coast Ports	20	21,308	17,631
Up-country by Rail		66,267	94,766
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan		64,313	11,499
Total	11,368	1,720,811	1,661,681

Broach FG.	390	
Broach Fine	400	+18
Westerns MG.	380/85	
Miraj/Sangli	400	
Compta Good	400/10	
Dhollera		—5/6
Kadi/Viramgam		

STOCKS AND SHARES.

TATA IRO S HARES DECLINE

MILL SHARES STEADY.

Bombay, May 28.

Cotton Mill shares opened steady and fluctuated within a very narrow range as there was very limited business. Reports of strike being not encouraging operators are not inclined to enter into fresh risks.

MISCELLANEOUS.

In this section there was weakness in Tata Iron shares. Prices opened weak at Rs. 300 for Defds. and Rs. 81-8 for Ordinary and declined on bear selling. There was some scattered support but prices gave way. Tata Hydros were steady. Cement shares were quiet. Burmahs and Scindia were quiet and easy.

INDIAN CEMENTS AND IMPERIAL BANK

Bombay, May 28.

Messrs. Pats, and Ramdutt in reply to enquiries express their opinion regarding above shares as under:—

INDIAN CEMENTS SHARES.

"It is a well-known fact that all the important companies have joined into a pool and they have already signed an agreement to last upto December 1930. This means that there can be no possible competition amongst the companies and they should book large profits on their out-puts. Foreign Cement is being sold in the market at slightly higher rates than the selling price of Inland Cement. Inspite of this, foreign companies are suffering. The cost of country cement is almost half of the selling price. Thus the Indian companies are booking decent profits on their out-turns. Indian Cement Company holds a large number of shares of Gwaliar Cement which were considered good for nothing some two years ago. To-day Gwaliar Cement shares are in demand at somewhere about Rs. 110. Indian Cement Company will thus be doubly benefitted. Under the circumstances we see bright prospects for the company which should be reflected in their share values."

IMPERIAL BANK SHARES

Bombay, May 28.

"The Reserve Bank Bill seems to have been shelved and is not likely to be brought in for years to come. Had the Reserve Bank come into existence, the Imperial Bank would have suffered in business and consequently as soon as there was a talk of Reserve Bank Bill being introduced in the Assembly the prices of Imperial Bank shares began to give way. But now since we know that the Bill is dropped, Imperial Bank shares are steadily showing improvement in their values. We also understand that the Government of India is making arrangement to give this bank certain concessions about currency. Perhaps they will be similar to those enjoyed by the Bank of England. Taking all these circumstances into consideration, we expect the prices of their shares to show marked improvement within the course of a few months."

COTTON.

COTTON MILLS (June 1928.)

Bombay, May 26.

Paid up.		Closing rates, Rs
100	Ahmed Advance	372/8
50	Apollo	6/6
500	Bombay Cotton	312|8
200	Bombay Dyeing	900
200	Fazulbhoy	870
250	Century	410
100	Central India	500
500	Central India Pref.	485
100	Colaba Land	125
100	Coorla	167/8
100	Crescent	165
250	Currim	220
500	David	240
250	Dawn	575
200	Edward Sassoon	101|4
10	E. D. Sassoon	0/13/0
100	Elphinstone	16/4
200	Fazulbhoy	870
50	Finlay	130
1000	F. Petit	3254
100	Globe	30
100	Gokak	121/4
100	Indian Bleaching	262|8
100	Indore Malwa	361/4
250	Jamshed Mfg.	37/8
50	Kastoorchand	17
100	Khatau	87|8
100	Kohinoor	246|4
1000	Laxmi Cotton	6850
100	Madhavrao Sed.	8
100	Madhowji	88/12
100	Manekji Petit	1,900
100	Meyer Sassoon	81|4
100	Morarji	1525
200	New Great	272/8
100	New City	112/8
200	Pearls	568/12
100	Phoenix	385
250	Pabaney	250
1000	Sholapur	6700
2500	Simplex	158/12
50	Swan	130
100	Swadeshi	490
500	Tata Mill	60
500	Vishnu Cotton	2765

BANKS.

500	Imperial	1490
125	Imperial	370
50	India	91
59	Baroda	91
25	Central	96/4

SECURITIES

Bombay, May 28.

3-1|2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 75-7-6.
4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 94/2
4 per cent Loan due 1934-37 Rs. 93|12.
4 per cent Loan due 1960-70 Rs. 87/11
5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 100|1.
5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 101/2
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 102|4.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945-55 Rs. 106-7.
5-1|2 per cent. War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1928 Rs. 105|2.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 102|12.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 104/3
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 105/10
6-1/2 per cent Bombay Development Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 111/5
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 85/4
4 pe cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 84/4.
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rsc. 84/4.
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 111
6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49 Rs. 101/6.
Forward rates—4th June sett.
3-1|2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 75|8. 1945-55 Rs. 106-7-6.
Tone of Market:—Quiet and dull.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, May 28.

3 months 3 31/32 per cent.
6 months 4 3/32 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 4-1/2 per cent.
Money Call 5 3/4 per cent.
One month 5-1/2 per cent.
Three months 4-3/4 per cent.
Six months 4 per cent.
Imperial Bank of India Rate 7 per cent
Tone of Money Market:—Steady.

THE SEEDS TRADING ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, May 28.

Castorseeds Delivery May Opening Rs. 49|14, Closing Rs. 49|14.
Castorseeds Delivery Sept. Opening Rs. 52|11, Highest Rs. 52|11|6, Lowest Rs. 52|8|6, Closing Rs. 52|9|6.
Cottonseeds Delivery May Opening Rs. 5|1, Closing Rs. 5|1.
Groundnut Seeds Delivery May Opening Rs. 62|4, Highest Rs. 63|-, Lowest Rs. 62|-, Closing Rs. 62|11.

£ 5 Eastern	93
£12-1|2 National Bank	£52-1|2

RAILWAYS.

500 Ahd. Prantij	902/8
100 Amritsar Patti	138
100 Cen Prov. Ry.	100
100 Dhond Baramati	100
100 Guzerat Ry.	91
100 Hoshiarpur	97|8
100 Khulna Bagirhaut Rly.	95
90 Mandhra Bhon	77
100 Sara Sirajgunj	97
100 Sialkote	102
100 Sindh Lt. Ry.	140
100 Upper Sindh	88|8
500 Tapti Valley	710

MISCELLANEOUS.

100 Ahmedabad Electric	116
100 Andhra Valley	728/12
100 Alcock	400
125 B. Burma	817/8
50 B. Burma No. 1	293/12
10 Br. India Insurance	7
50 B. Tramway	155/10
50 ,, ,, Pref	69/8
250 Bombay Steam	281|4
50 Bombay Telephone	51
10 Bundi Cement	23/2
250 Indian Cement	347/8
10 Central India Mining	17/8
£ 1 Eastern Chemical ordy	4/8
sh. 2 Do. Defd.	1/4
100 Katni Ordinary	243/12
40 Katni Deferred	855
25 New India Insur	21/8
10 Punjab P. Cement Ord	15/14
10 ,, ,, Pref.	12|8
50 Sassoon & Alliance Silk Mills	92
10 Shivrajpur	37/8
75 Tata Iron Ordinary	79
30 Tata Iron Deferred	288/12
100 Tata Iron 1st Pref.	139
100 Tata Iron 2nd Pref.	96/8
100 Tata Hydro	1,105
100 Tata Oil	37
100 Tata Power Ord.	550
1000 Tata Power Pref.	925
15 Scindia Steam	14/2

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

MARATHA VAIBHAV MANDAL.

Under the auspices of the Maratha Vaibhav Mandal a public meeting of the Hindus of the Bombay will be held at 69, Thakurdwar Road to-day (Tuesday) at 8 p.m., to consider the dispute of the Narsoba's Wadi Temple.

PUBLIC MEETING OF BHAVNAGAR STATE SUBJECTS.

A public meeting of the Bhavnagar State subjects will be held in the hall of Moolji Jatha Cloth Market to-morrow (Wednesday), at 5-30 p.m. (S. T.) to consider steps to be taken to accord fitting welcome to the minor Maharaja of Bhavnagar on his arrival in India from England on the 8th proximo.

PUBLIC MEETING OF JAIN SANGH.

A public meeting of the Jain Sangh of Bombay will be held to-morrow (Wednesday), at 8-30 a.m. (S. T.) at the Upashra of Shri Godiji Jain temple, Pydhonie to express their feelings of satisfaction and rejoicings at the satisfactory settlement of the disputes relating to their most sacred Tirtha Shri Shatrunjaya.

PUBLIC MEETING AT MANDVI.

Under the joint auspices of the Mandvi D Congress Committee and Bardoli Satyagraha Committee a public meeting will be held to-day (Tuesday), at Shree Cutchi Dassa Oswal Jain Mahajanvadi Khadak Mandvi, at 9-0 p.m. Maulana Shaukat Ali, Jamnadas Mehta, Manilal Kothari, Jayaramdas and others will speak on Bardoli Satyagraha, Sj. Balubhai T. Desai will preside.

BRILLIANT SUCCESS OF A KHOJA DOCTOR.

A cable has been received from London stating that Dr. Abdulla Karmali Janmahomed, M.B.B.S., has passed the M.R.C.P., (London) examination successfully. There were in all seventy candidates for this examination, out of whom only twenty-two have been declared successful. The number of Indian candidates was fourteen, out of whom only Dr. Abdulla has been able to pass this examination.

BOMBAY SINDHI ASSOCIATION.

A meeting of the Bombay Sindhi Association will be held to-day (Tuesday), at 7 p.m. sharp in Malharbai Hall, Sindhi Dharmsala, Barbhai Mohla, to declare the opinion of the Association on the question of the separation of Sindh about which misleading views had been expressed by Swami Govindanand and Mr. Jethmal Parsram in a recent lecture in the Bombay Students' Brotherhood. The question of Sindh Land Alienation Bill will also be considered. All the Sindhi residents of Bombay are requested to attend.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The N. Y. K. Steamer "Tamba Maru" left Colombo for Bombay on the 28th instant and is due to arrive here on Wednesday afternoon the 30th instant, at 2-0 p.m.

The outward P. & O. Mail Steamer "Rawalpindi" with Mails from London of the 24th instant left Marseilles at 7 a.m. on the 26th instant.

The homeward P. & O. Mail Steamer "Morea" with the Mails from Bombay of the 12th instant arrived at Marseilles at 7 p.m. on the 26th instant. Passengers travelling by the P. & O. Special Train were due to arrive in London on Monday morning. The Mails left by the Mail Special and would be delivered in London on Monday afternoon.

The Homeward P. & O. Mail Steamer "Kaisar-i-Hind" with the mails from Bombay of the 19th instant arrived at Port Said at 7 p.m. on the 27th instant and left there at midnight the same day.

The Clan Line s.s. "Macnab" left Liverpool for Colombo, Madras and Calcutta on the morning of the 26th instant.

Get a New Life

Thousands of hopeless patients have got new life, by using the following long tried specifics of the **Chief Hukma of Kashmir** State. Complete cure guaranteed or full amount refunded.

Victory (Regd.) shall make you perfect man in 2 hours: the best retentive and good tonic, No opium. Quite safe, **Price Rs. 2 per dozen.**

Teryaq Atshaq—Matchless remedy for any kind of syphilis. Absolutely without mercury No trouble, but complete cure in one Week. **Price Rs. 3.**

Sujan Mohani (Regd.) A few grains of it shall change your old wife into quite young one in 10 minutes. Quite safe but most certain. **Price Rs. 2 per tola.**

Aksir—shall cure old or new Gonorrhoea in a few days without fail. Guaranteed not to contain Morphia, Sandal Oil, etc., etc. **Price Rs. 3 only.**

Tila Dilruba (Regd.)-Use it once and your most proud and indifferent darling shall be enslaved for ever. A packet for 6 times **Price Rs 2 only.**

Dr. T. N. SHARMA, KAVIRATNA, Darulshat (Regd.) Gujrat. (PUNJAB.)

R932

TAGORE'S NOVEL TO BE SCREENED

UNIVERSAL FILM CO. ACQUIRES WORLD RIGHT

According to a radio received last night, the world right for filming Tagore's powerful novel "Sacrifice" which was highly appreciated by the Cinema Enquiry Committee, has been acquired by the Universal Film Co., of Messrs. Taleyarkhan and Gandhi of Bombay.

NEW HINDU TEMPLE ANNIVERSARY.

H. H. the Jagadguru Shrimad Anantacharya Swamiji Maharaj of Kanchi, the founder of the Religious Renaissance Movement with his New Temple at Fanaswadi has arranged to celebrate the Anniversary of the Installation of God Sri Venkateshwara with all the religious pomp and grandeur befitting the occasion. His Holiness who was all along on his propagandistic mission has come back to Bombay after most arduous work in many important centres in Central India like Indore, Gwalior, etc., and will preside over the holy functions. The Anniversary celebrations begin on May 30th 1928 and will continue for three days. The usual festivities and processions will form the main theme.

A religious conference will be held on June 2nd 1928 to place before the public the work done during the year for the consolidation of the several activities connected with the illustrious name of His Holiness and to invite suggestions and encouragements for furthering the mission in the coming years.

A Sanskrit Library will be opened on June 3rd 1928 as an adjunct to the temple wherein all possible guidance and facilities will be afforded to eager scholars to do researches into Hindu Philosophy and theology with a view to evolve the fundamentals of a practical Religion the desideratum of the day.

TENANTS' WELFARE INSTITUTE.

By permission of the Secretary and the Manager of the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Co., Ltd., there will be a special meeting of the Bombay Tenants' Welfare Institute to-day (Tuesday), at 5-45 p.m. (S. T.), in the Tramway Company's Building, when Mr. F. J. Bilia, I.C.E., will preside and Mr. Narayan Rao Kulkarni will lecture on "Advantages of Clerical Housing Colony and State-Aided Ownership Housing" for the benefit of officers, clerks and non-clerical employees of the Tramway Company. Amongst the speakers will be Messrs. Meyer Nissim, M.A., Shankar Rao Muntri, Municipal Corporator, E. Woodfall, and D. M. Nagarkar, B.A., The meeting is now open to the public.

MAZAGAON DOCK WORKERS ORGANISED.

A mass meeting of the Dock Workers of Mazagaon was held on Thursday evening under the presidency of Mr. Ginwala at Mazagaon when a large number of workers in the Docks attended.

The following Resolutions were passed:

(1) This meeting of the Bombay Dock Workers working at Mazagaon resolves that it shall form a centre of the Bombay Dock Workers' Union with the same Office-bearers, viz., Mr. F. J. Ginwala (President) and Mr. S. R. Jhabvala (Vice-President).

(2) This meeting appoints the Managing Committee of 25 members to carry on the general work of the Union.

(3) This meeting requests the Management of the Mazagaon Docks to grant the following demands of the workers:—1 Casual leave for one month in a year, 2 Yearly promotion, 3 Provident Fund, 4 Compulsory Unemployment to be stopped, and to receive a deputation of the representatives of the Union to discuss matter with the Authorities.

LATEST COTTON QUOTATIONS

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service, 375, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.)

JULY.

NEW YORK.

	May 28.
Previous Closing Rate	20.61
To-day's Opening Rate	20.65
Difference	+.04
To-day's Closing	20.56
Difference	—.05
Broach Expectation	386

LIVERPOOL

Liverpool Market is closed to-day.

LONDON SILVER MARKET

CLOSING QUOTATIONS

London, May 28.

To-day the Silver Market was closed, being a holiday.

Bombay, May 28, 7 p.m.			
Silver First Settlement	64	4	0
Silver Second Settlement	63	13	0
Silver Third Settlement	63	11	0

BOMBAY CENTRAL

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY'S NEW TERMINUS

On the 25th April foundation work was commenced on the new passenger terminus of the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway for long distance trains. This station which will be known as "Bombay Central", is situated just north of Bellasis Bridge, the approach to the main entrance being from Lamington Road.

The new station, will consist of an imposing three storied structure designed by Messrs. Gregson Batley and King, the well-known Bombay firm of Architects. The cost of the scheme including land, siding accommodation and accessory buildings, will amount approximately to one hundred and fifty six lakhs, and no pains are being spared to render the Terminus as perfect an example of its kind as can be achieved by modern Engineering science.

The main entrance will lead to a lofty and spacious concourse, on one side of which will be the platforms and on the other side, on the ground floor, there will be large Waiting Rooms, Hindu and Mahomedan Refreshment Rooms and a buffet for light refreshments. All these are for the use of First and Second class passengers. There will also be the usual Station Offices. On the first floor there will be First and Second class Refreshment rooms for Europeans and additional Waiting Rooms. The second floor will be devoted to retiring rooms for the convenience of passengers who are spending only a short time in Bombay, and these should prove to be a great boon to the public as they will be saved the trouble and expense of going to hotels. All floors will be connected by lifts.

Special steps are being taken to cater for the comfort of Third Class passengers. A large waiting hall, completely equipped with separate refreshment stalls for Hindus and Mahomedans, and with all other conveniences, will be provided on the east side of the main station, and will be directly connected by covered foot ways with both main and local stations, as also with Bellasis Bridge. The main entrance to this waiting hall will be from Lamington Road.

NEW SUBURBAN STATION.

A new suburban line station is to be constructed at Bellasis alongside the Central Station and there will be a direct connection between the two stations by a foot overbridge. This will enable passengers to proceed to and from the Cenral station by the Electric Suburban service, thus saving them time, expense and trouble.

ABOLITION OF COLABA STATION.

It is anticipated that Bombay Central will be opened for traffic in 1930, and on its opening, the Terminus at Colaba and the line between Colaba and Church Gate stations will be dismantled. The Electric Suburban Train service, which at present runs to Colaba, will then terminate at Church Gate station. It is probable that the public residents in Colaba are not generally aware of this proposal which is being carried out at the request of the Government of Bombay.

A RACE AGAINST TIME.

If the completion of the new Central station is not to be heavily delayed, it is essential that the work on the foundations, which in itself, is one of considerable magnitude, should be completed before the monsoon breaks. The Engineers and Contractors engaged on this task are therefore working at full pressure, and it is hoped to bring the foundations up to ground level by the first week in June if the monsoon holds off till then.

R. I. M. SEAMEN FORM UNION.

At the request of some seamen of the Royal Indian Marine Bombay, two meetings were held in the Indian Seamen's Union Hall on the 21st and 22nd to ascertain their grievances. Messrs. R. S. Asavale and Syed Munavar, M. L. C.'s heard their grievances and advised them to form a Union of their own in order to represent their case, constitutionally through the proper channel. Being satisfied with the advise given to them by Messrs. Asavale and Syed Munavar, the men resolved to have their own Union and to name the same as "R. R. M. Seamen's Union"; and an executive body consisting of Mr. N. M. Joshi, as president, Mr. R. S. Asavale, M. L. C., J.P., as Vice-President and Mr. Syed Munavar, M. L. C. as general Secretary, and a treasurer from among the seamen themselves and two representatives of the seamen from each ship as members was constituted. It was also resolved to call at an early date a general meeting of the Union to pass the rules and regulations, which will be framed by the Vice-President and the General Secretary.

WHAT LED TO SUICIDE

LATE MR. S. B. TILAK'S LAST LETTER

The mystery behind the suicide of Lokamanya Tilak's second son is unravelled by a letter written by him to the Collector of Poona a few hours before his death, giving reasons for the fatal step he was contemplating. The letter arrived late and hence could not be produced at the inquest.

In that letter Mr. Tilak gave his reasons why he was going to commit suicide. In the letter he alleged that vakils had been harassing him on all sides and he had put his signature to a number of documents of a worrying nature, which he found difficulty in attending to. Attached to the letter was another, in which Mr. Tilak had made an inventory of all his promissory notes and valuable documents etc., which he desired should be taken over by his brother Mr. R. B. Tilak, to whose care he left his widow. Mr. Tilak clearly pointed out that copies of his letters to the Collector only should be handed over to his brother and that the originals should be kept in a Government office.

SETH KIKABHOY PREMCHAND

JAINS GIVE HEARTY RECEPTION ON HIS ARRIVAL

Seth Kikabhoy Premchand, a prominent Jain leader of Bombay who had been to Simla in connection with the Shatrunjaya hill dispute returned to Bombay on Monday morning by the Punjab mail. Thousands of Jains had assembled on the Grant Road Station to give him a public reception.

On the arrival of the train, Seth Kikabhoy was surrounded by his admirers and an address of welcome was read by Mr. Chinubhoy Lalbhoy, Resident General Secretary of the Jain Swetamber Conference.

"It is due to Mr. Kikabhoy that we have got such a good success and it is due to his personal aquaintance that we were able to put our case before the Viceroy. Really we are highly obliged of him and to show our obligation we should give him a public address."

Mr. Mohanlal Hemchand Zaveri seconded Mr. Chinubhai's proposal

Sheth Kikabhoy in return thanked all who had given him such a hearty reception and said that he had done nothing. Whatever he had done was for his religion and it was his duty to do the same. Such a good success was due to the unity of the Jain community.

Many Jain leaders like Sheth Ratanchand Khimchand Sanghpati, Sheth Devkaran Mulji, Sheth Nagindas Karamchand, Sheth Jivatlal Purtapshi, Sheth Mohanlal Bhagwandas Zaveri, Zaveri Manilal Surajmal, Sheth Manilal Motilal, Mr. Kikabhoy B. Vakil and others were present on the occasion.

DUKE OF SPOLETO IN BOMBAY

PREPARATIONS FOR KARAKORAM EXPEDITION

H. R. H. Principe Arimone Roberto de Savoia Aosta, the Duke of Spoleto, (Italy) who is planning an expedition to the Karakoram Range arrived in Bombay on Monday by the s.s. "Cracovia" and was received at Alexandra Dock by Mr. H. F. Ball, I.C.S., who conveyed His Royal Highness the greetings of both H. E. the Viceroy and H. E. the Governor of Bombay and the Consul-General for Italy in Bombay. The Duke proceeds to Simla in a couple of days to make preliminary arrangements for his expedition to the Karakoram Range in the spring of next year. He expects to remain in India until September when he goes back to his country.

ALLEGED HOUSE-BREAKING AND THEFT

CHRISTIAN YOUTH REMANDED TO CUSTODY

Investigations by the police into several cases of thefts and house-breaking at Colaba have resulted in the arrest of John Gomes Steven, a 22 year old Christian. It appears the accused was seen at Apollo Bunder at about 2 a.m. on the 8th instant, wearing a pair of shoes belonging to Mr. J. Holsworth of Wodehouse Road, regarding which the latter had already lodged a complaint with the police. He was arrested on suspicion and enquiries led to the recovery of the whole property valued at Rs. 692 belonging to Mr. Holsworth from a Marwari with whom they were alleged to have been pledged by the accused.

Further inquiries revealed that the accused was connected with about 20 cases of house-breaking and thefts at Colaba, Fort Gamdevi, Agripada, etc. and was responsible for the disappearance of property to the value of Rs. 5,000 out of which property valued at about 2,000, it is alleged has been recovered by the police.

The accused was placed before the Presidency Magistrate of the Third Court on Monday and remanded into custody till June 8.

Under the Clock

(BY "TWINPLEX.")

TUESDAY, MAY 29 1928.

A special cable by Reuter says that British authorities are interested in a certain expedition "from the point of view of the growth of fishes."

* * *

So they always are. They have sent out an expedition, to India, consisting of Seven Wise (or if you like, take it otherwise—reader) men who journey from Britain to India and again from India to Britain. Their object is to catch political fish in India and land them safety on the Imperialist shore.

* * *

Have they succeeded? "I am not dissatisfied" says the chief of the expedition. He will learn better by and bye.

* * *

Mr. K. F. Nariman's Presidential and courageous speech at the 5th Karnatak Provincial Conference reminds me of an old Turkish yarn.

The Kazi or judge of a district was greatly distressed. He had to decide upon a village quarrel but had not been able to find a single man who spoke the truth. So, one day, he said:

O Venerable elders of this village can't you fetch me a man who would speak the truth, and nothing but the truth?

Yes, your Worship, they answered, there is a man like that but he lives all alone far out of the village.

"Oh, fetch him to me immediately" he ordered. They went and brought this man before him. The Kazi looked at him with hope shining in his one eye, for he was one-eyed.

"Are you the man who speaks the truth?" asked the Kazi a trifle incredulous, of the newcomer.

"Yes your one-eyed worship!" was the answer. At this a hush fell on all present and the optical organ of the Kazi seemed to grow and grow to cyclopic dimensions. Then suddenly the Kazi's voice was heard again.

"Six months!" he roared "six months of the hardest labour for you. Sergeant, arrest him."

* * * * *

Mr. Nariman spoke also of the "untouchables". In such matters the practical argument is the strongest I think. Now I have touched several untouchables during the last year but beyond a slight touch of influenza contracted from a Brahmin friend of mine I have had nothing to complain of. I conclude that for all races and castes of this world the question of untouchability can easily be solved with an occasional bath.

* * *

I heard (though I can't vouch for its truth) that the committees and organizations whose object is to boycott the Simon Commission are to send a joint telegram of thanks to Mr. Harthshorn, M.P. of Tata defamation fame. The terms of the despatch will sound something like this:

Harthshorn,
C/o Simon Commission,
Somewhere in England, India or between the two.

"Hearty thanks for sincere endeavours to alienate few that might co-operate with Commission. Kindly advise other members do same. If desired we supply list of persons to be attacked. Please continue on same lines. Accept our gratitude, etc."

* * * *

Dr. Paranjpye at the London Indian Majlis has advocated the necessity of divorce between Mr. Politics and Mrs. Religion. The Indian Majlis have decided to gather enough proofs of adultery to bring the case before the King's Bench and obtain a decree nisi.

* * *

There is a lot of fever in these days, it is called "strike fever" and "quinine" doesn't seem to do any good. As I was musing about these happenings my eyes wandered to where the Members of the Legislative Council foregather and suddenly I remembered the following verses from Ommar Khayam:

"Listen again. One evening at the close
Of Ramajan ere the better moon arose
In that old Potter's Shop I stood alone
With the clay population round in rows".

* * *

I saw "Janitor's" Toast on Lord Birkenhead in "London Calling". "Who is Janitor? asks the paper and adds: "Guesses range from Lord Birkenhead to Mr. Hore Belisha, etc." If it is the former, well, isn't it very much like Lord Birkenhead toasting himself?

* * *

Old Gent—("Looking at sail boat in harbour). "They have dropped their anchor at last."

Old Lady—"I am not surprised—it was hanging over the side when they came in."

BOMBAY WEATHER REPORT

INTENSE EARTHQUAKE SHOCK

The following is the Bombay Daily weather report for the 28th May:—

Weather remains dry. Skies are moderately clouded over the Peninsula, Gujarat and Sind, and practically clear elsewhere. The air is drier than usual in most of the Madras Presidency, Hyderabad, the Central Provinces East, the United Provinces East and the Punjab. High temperature still prevails over the Punjab, the United Provinces, the Central Provinces East and the east of the Peninsula, Jacobabad recorded the highest maximum temperature of 118 deg yesterday afternoon.

Forecast.—Dry weather

Bombay.—

Maximum temperature 93 deg. (2 deg. above normal.)

Minimum temperature 82 deg. (2 deg. above normal.)

Earthquake Report:—An earthquake shock of severe intensity at its origin about 4,300 miles away was recorded by the seismovraphs in the Colaba Observatory at 15 hrs. 31 mts. yesterday (I.S.T.)

HALF-WEEKLY RAINFALL REPORTS, 28th MAY.

Station.	Since last telegram		Total, 1st May to date	
	In.	cts.	In.	cts
Dohad	0	00	0	00
Baroda	0	00	0	00
Broach	0	00	0	00
Nasik	0	00	0	00
Jalgaon	0	00	0	03
Parbhani	0	00	0	00
Nander	0	00	0	00
Gadag	0	00	3	63
Betul	0	00	0	00

LATE MR. GIRDHARILAL GANDHI

A special meeting of the Young Men's Brotherhood, Shikarpur was held under the presidency of Mr. J. N. Nagrani, when a resolution expressing the Brotherhoods profound sorrow at the early death of the Founder of the Young Men's Brotherhood Mr. Gridharilal Gandhi, was passed.

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Never fail to use it in either of the two forms:
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Makardhwaj

Makardhwaj—Bhaishajya Ratnavali Va.

(Purna Chandrodaya)
RUPEES TEN PER TOLA
SUVARNA MISHRIT

Makardhwaj Guti

Swalpa Chandrodaya Makardhwaj (Bhaishajya Ratnavali Dhwa.)

(Purna Chandrodaya, Gold and Chandrodaya Anupan)
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80, Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle.
TUESDAY, MAY 29, 1928.

PERSECUTION V. SATYAGRAHA.

Those who have not hitherto clearly followed the progress of Satyagraha in Bardoli and the main issues involved in the struggle can do no better than study the presidential address of Mr. Jairamdas Doulatram at the Surat District Conference held at Surat on Sunday. The address is a clear exposition of the case of the Bardoli peasants and a brief up-to-date account of the progress of the Satyagraha campaign. It is restrained in language but ill conceals the depth of resentment behind it, rendered all the more poignant by the speaker's first-hand study on the spot of the conditions now prevailing in the taluka. The whole address is confined to the Bardoli question as that question has, for the time, overshadowed every other problem, local or national. The issues involved in the dispute we have set forth over and over again in these columns and we shall not re-state them here. But a reference may be made to Mr. Jairamdas' reply to Government's defence. Government have made capital of the failure of the vote of censure on them in the Legislative Council. Mr. Jairamdas does well to point out that Mr. Nariman's resolution was lost by 44 votes to 35 but that, of the 44 votes, 22 were of officials, which could not but be on the official side, 4 were of nominated members and 4 of elected Europeans. Thus the real verdict, that is, of elected Indian representatives, is against Government by 35 votes against 14. Mr. Jairamdas, therefore, says: "Let Government take its stand if it will on sheer force and a consciousness of power. Let it not attempt to support a morally weak position by misleading arguments and incorrect statements." Well, Government have already begun to rely on sheer force.

"The most disgraceful feature of the present situation," says Mr. Jairamdas, "is the deliberate campaign of terrorism and repression which was launched against the peace-loving peasants of Bardoli." Referring to the importation of the true "outsiders", the Pathans, to keep the peace, he asks: "Has British rule weakened so rapidly that it needs the help of these foreigners to keep the peace in Gujarat?" According to the latest news, Pathans are being posted at house doors till even late in the night to frighten women folk in the house. Mr. Jairamdas is informed that "an ingenious legal luminary of Government has advised that the locked houses of the peasants may be opened by unscrewing the hings of doors so as to evade the technicalities of the law." Swami Satyanand, one of the active workers in Bardoli, says that "there are several authentic reports of locks being tampered with and either the Japti officer or his companions have been known to carry a bunch of keys with which they have opened locks." He also adds that "the molestation of a woman at Madhi is not a solitary instance of the terrorising that is going on at Bardoli."

Mr. Jairamdas does not exaggerate when he says: "One is unwillingly reminded of the days of Martial Law in the Punjab in 1919." How has this repression affected the people? Mr. Jairamdas points out that 16,900 out of the 17,000 khatedars have reaffirmed their decision to stand by their pledges to the end. The few khatedars who have paid up their revenue —which by the way does not exceed one per cent of the revenue due from the taluka—have repented and have written to Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel apologising and offering to make amends. An old man, who had not yet taken the pledge for lack of self-confidence but who was stirred by the example of an old woman who had defied the Japti officers and their Pathans to do their worst, saw Mr. Vallabhbhai a few days ago and said: "Sir, I myself did not know my capacity for resistance till this incident put me on my trial. Now I feel upto anything." It is this fine morale of the people that encouraged Mr. Vallabhbhai to say at a village meeting that "his people could be broken but not bent; they (Government) might grind them to powder but they would not succeed in getting them to pay a pie of revenue until the Government climbed down from its attitude of insulting hauteur and agreed to settle the matter by negotiations on a free and equal basis." Mr. Jairamdas, too, bears testimony to the spirit of resistance in Bardoli. He says: "A psychological revolution in the mentality of the people of the taluka is traceable on the face of every man, woman and child one meets in the villages. Government has adopted its present obstinate attitude with a view to save its prestige and yet never anywhere in India has the British Government lost its prestige more rapidly than in Bardoli during the last three months. Today, the officials and emissaries of Government can exercise no control over the people. The fear of Government has gone. The people obey their leaders' will unaffected by the presence of officials. The impotence of the representatives of the bureaucracy is writ large on every village and hamlet of the Bardoli Taluka." This splendid morale, however, should not blind the people outside Bardoli to the inevitable distress of the Satyagrahis. Bardoli has acted its part nobly It remains for the rest of the country to do its duty. Bombay has shown its sympathy in an unmistakable manner by the enthusiastic meetings held recently, of which, last evening's meeting presided over by the veteran Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya was the most impressive. But speeches and resolutions will not help the Bardoli peasants. Bombay has made a small beginning in collecting the sinews of war by subscribing Rs. 3,000 but the amount is hardly worthy of her reputation. It is proposed to celebrate all over the country the 12th of June as the Bardoli Day. On that day, if not earlier, not a patriot should fail to contribute his or her quota to the relief of Bardoli and to derive inspiration from its brave Satyagrahis.

PRICE OF FOREIGN DOMINATION.

Mr. S N. Haji delivered at Poona last week an able speech on "Some Aspects of Indian Commerce, his lecture being one of the popular series of the "Vasanta Vyakhanamala". From the full summary of the speech which we published yesterday, the reader will realise the unfortunate fact that in spite of excellent natural resources India is lagging behind in all the adjuncts of organised commerce that Mr. Haji referred to, viz., transport, banking and insurance. Much has been made of our railways but Mr. Haji, who speaks from knowledge and experience, has reason to observe that, so far at least as the railways' help to commerce is concerned, the policy of Government is "highly unsatisfactory." He points out that in framing the rates, no consideration is given to the interests of the agriculturalist producer and that favouritism is shown both to the importer and the exporter and that "owing to the step-motherly policy thus followed, the Indian industries find themselves considerably handicapped." The same story of step-motherly treatment has to be told of water transport, as "important navigable rivers were allowed to be silted in the interests of railways and sailing ships were allowed to fall into decay." Not to speak of ocean transport, even as regards coastal navigation, Mr. Haji has to admit bitterly that "as an outcome of the policy of the support, direct and indirect, of foreign companies, Indian shipping concerns are unable to hold their own. The Indian Mercantile Marine Committee strongly recomended the reservation of coastal trade to national vessels. But Government, as usual, have shelved that recommendation. A non-official Bill embodying that recommendation is now before the Assembly and let us hope the Assembly at least will carry the Bill. In respect of modern banking, India is nowhere as compared with the country of the "step-mother". Mr. Haji calculates that the drain through foreign insurance premium would be easily in the neighbourhood of 20 crores. He also estimates the total annual loss to the country on account of foreign drain, banking, shipping, insurance, etc., at no less than 100 crores. What a fearful price has poor India to pay for foreign domination!

MOCKERY OF LOCAL SELF GOVERNMENT

It is a gratifying sign of the times that the public interest in problems of local Self-Government has appreciably quickened. The well attended session on Saturday of the Konkan Divisional Local Self-Government Conference which was presided over by Dr. Deshmukh, Bombay's Mayor, indicated how keenly the representatives from this part of the Bombay Presidency felt the need for exchanging ideas on the various problems and difficulties which beset local bodies. These are particularly harassing in a Division, which, as the Chairman of the Reception Committee of the Conference pertinently pointed out, "is poor as the soil is poor and on which the average earning of every agricultural family suffices only for four months' subsistence." The result is that a large number of the Konkan people seek a living outside the Division and the local bodies within the Division have very little left now to tax. There is no industry. The land does not support the people. Yet, as in other parts of the Presidency, the Government are anxious to throw additional responsibilities on these local bodies without providing them with adequate financial help. Dr. Deshmukh did a great service to the cause of local Self-Government and not the present mockery of it by his spirited protest against the step-motherly attitude of Government towards local bodies—a protest which took the form of demanding that instead of this mockery being allowed to continue the local bodies which were crippled by financial starvation should be transferred to State control. "Unless and until there was a radical change in the present system," he declared, "self-governing institutions in India would remain a mere farce." The truth of this observation needs to be realised both by the people and the Government. The notion held in some quarters that already a large measure of initiative and control has been given to local bodies is false and misleading. They have at present neither real control, nor initiative, nor, what is most important, adequate financial assistance from the State. It is cruel on the part of officialdom to suggest that local bodies should tax their rate-payers more if they wish to offer increased amenities to them. The taxing resources of local bodies have been by now exhausted. What is imperative is that the bloated military expenditure which absorbs half the revenues of the Government of India must be ruthlessly cut down, so that large sums can be made available to the provinces for financing local bodies. As for the Government of Bombay in particular they have no excuse for their niggardly treatment of local bodies of this Presidency. The provincial administration can stand a good deal of pruning in its expenditure and a large portion of the revenues thus saved can be set apart for the needs of local bodies.

THE HARTAL: THE ASSEMBLY VOTE OF "BOYCOTT"--THEN?

THROUGH AMERICAN EYES.

(BY AN AMERICAN.)

"What a splendid stand India has taken, in the matter of the Simon Commission!" said I to an English friend whose cosmopolitanism serves to offset much of the narrowness (or is it ignorance?) and intolerance of the average Britisher one meets in the States. As she hesitated, a second English woman, at the same table, whose knowledge of what her Government is doing in India could be put in a thimble, observed, "A mere flash in the pan: they will be co-operating with the Commission 'ere long. Just give them time to forget."

BAG OF TRICKS.

After the second speaker had left the room, my cosmopolitan friend remarked: "There is more truth than I wish there were in Miss X's observation. Indians, all too often, lack in stick-toativeness. They love to hear themselves talk,—that's why the farcial Parliament has been maintained all these years—they go up like a rocket, like as not, and come down like a stick; but, I would not say this before Miss X. She and I are on opposite sides of the fence regarding India; like C. F. Andrews, I have lived long enough in India to see that British rule is a deadly thing; and feel strongly that nothing but complete independence can rehabilitate the country, spiritually and materially peaking. My position here, is exactly yours, regarding the Philippines. "Indians are hospitable, easy-going and courteous," she went on; and the English take advantage of all this. For instance, when my countrymen, I am sorry to say, get into a hole, and there seems no way out, some one will get ery indignant and say that the ethics good taste have been violated—or something of that sort and, ten to one, the Indian climbs down! Oh, the Indian who said here, the other night th the English had a big "bag of tricks" and that when one failed he had another, and another, was quite right. I see some of your politicians using some of them already; it all goes with the "White Man's Burden", you know! And we both laughed.

After I got to my room, I took up the "Chronicle", again, for I had merely glanced over a few issues before going down to dinner; and rather singularly, it seemed, my eyes fell on these words, "If the debate had continued an hour, and division taken place, the popular side would have recorded a most momentous decision." Why the "if"? I said to myself; and read on to discover that at the crucial moment, "Sir Basil quietly stood up and broke the news of the sudden death of Harichandrai Vishandas....."

BAMBOOZLING INDIANS.

Yes, decidedly, there are many tricks in the bag! Perhaps it would profit Indians to make a record of them as they pop in and out of the bag,—to study them well, so they will recognize them when they see them again. And, too, it might be well for Indian legislators to take on some of the supreme self-confidence which used to be so noticeable in the alien guest-rulers of their country, and is still so great a factor in their political successes. The unfortunate thing is, however, that a corollary of this confidence is all too often an unscrupulousness in the matter of truth, something which one dislikes to see anyone achieve.

My mind went back to an evening when one of the many Englishmen who come here to enlighten(?) Americans —and Americans are extremely gullible and not very well read, as a rule on foreign politics and history in general —when this English visitor was talking on the situation in the Far East, and particularly, opium. A questioner has used the phrase "the opium wars". The speaker came back at once, with all the appearance of honesty with the comment that there had never been any such thing as an "Opium War", that that was merely the phrase of certain uninformed persons! The questioner, at a forum, has no comeback; and if it chances that he is no speaker, or does not get a chance in the open discussion, the speaker of the evening "gets away" with the falsity he may attempt. This was the case on this occasion; and it has been the case, I might add, many, many times when the East and particularly India has come up for consideration. Without any doubt, if India continues to suffer the imposition of the present farce which goes by the name of the Parliamentary Assembly, we shall hear of some of these platform celebrities whom this country has entertained (and incidentally well paid) earning their keep obstructing the efforts of Indians toward better social, political and material conditions in their country. "Mediocre", most of them are; unscrupulous, some of them are; clever, all of them are,—and they may be trusted at all times, to put the monkey-wrench in the machinery of government at just the crucial moment. And, while Indians are making repairs, these gentlemen will find some garden party where they can corner some guileless Parliamentarian, and

(Continued on page 8.)

Notes of the Day.

Towards United Asia.

The establishment of a Turco-Afghan Pact, under which Turkey and Afghanistan declare eternal peace and agree to grant the most favoured nation treatment to one another, is an international event of deep significance. The ratification of this understanding for mutual help between the world's two great Muslim Powers, the one already appreciably advanced in the task of developing into a modern State on Western lines and the other eagerly trying to proceed along the same road, is an encouragement to all Asiatic countries. The unity of Asia for the promotion of cultural and political development can be best achieved if Asiatic nations enjoying independence lead the way. Turkey is as much an Asiatic Power as a European one, and if Turkey, Afghanistan and Persia come together, as they are doing now, and show a determination to raise Asia to its ancient dignity and importance, their example will prove a great stimulus to subject India.

Warm Sympathy.

The England of the East gives every indication that it has learnt fully the methods of diplomacy of British Imperialism. The Japanese Government's reply to the Kellogg proposals for outlawry of war is couched in language reminiscent of the long-winded assurance of sympathy for these proposals given by Sir Austen Chamberlain in the House of Commons last week. Japan, too, has "warm sympathy" with the beneficent aims of the United States and promises "cordial co-operation" towards the end in view. But just as the British Foreign Secretary referred to the British Empire's "regional" difficulties and desired to add reservations and safeguards before Britain could fully co-operate, the Japanese reply indicates an anxiety to establish the point of view, so very favoured in Britain also, that pacts for outlawry of war should not preclude the right of self-defence or encroach upon the League Covenant or the Locarno Treaty. The last two documents hatched at Geneva under Anglo-French instigation are not regarded by the smaller Powers as instruments of peace and the reservation of the right of self-defence by every signatory to the Kellogg proposals will virtually mean that every State, although loud in its protestations for peace, is entitled to declare war on the ground that its own political independence, or economic or "regional" interests are in danger.

Very Inconvenient.

The American proposals are, in fact, a thorn in the side of Anglo-French diplomacy which dictates the great work of coercing the small Powers at Geneva. The German reply to Mr. Kellogg's suggestion was prompt and enthusiastic. The promptitude and enthusiasm have not been particularly welcome either at Downing Street or at the Quai d'Orsay. The French politicians would like to promote international peace—with reservations for the safety of France. The British statesmen would like to bless the proposals heartily so long as the prineiple is conceded that God's own Englishmen have the divine right of leading in the race for armaments just by a small gunboat, in order, of course, to ensure world peace. The disgust and chagrin with which this talk of a multi-lateral pact on the part of the Coolidge Government is regarded by the British Imperialist Press are frankly expressed by a writer in "The Outlook", who says: "I cannot help thinking that if Washington would abandon the pursuit of this wil-o'-the-wisp and concentrate its energies upon the conclusion of a disarmament agreement with Great Britain, it would be performing a greater service to the cause of international peace". Needless to say that such an agreement would mean, in British eyes, a more perfect arrangement for "policing" the seas for safeguarding both British and American "regional" interests.

Appalling Conditions.

Messrs. Purcell and Hallsworth, who toured India recently to investigate Indian Labour conditions on behalf of the British Trade Union Congress, have published a report painting a "melancholy picture" of the conditions as regards wages and housing under which Indian workmen live. The indictment drawn up by them against those responsible for the continuance of these conditions will be felt to be justified. When the report describes the tea plantations in Assam as "virtually slave plantations", where the "human trinity" of husband, wife and child brings in "no more than fifteen pence a day", it reflects accurately the feeling of the Indian labouring classes and of Indian publicists who have repeatedly protested against the system of recruiting for plantations work and the harsh penalties imposed upon labourers there if they leave the work. The appalling conditions under which not only the Assam tea garden coolies but the vast majority of workers in India, "half-starved, badly clothed and horribly housed," are forced to live is a formidable obstacle to the improvement of labour conditions not only in India but in the whole world. When capitalism finds that it can exploit Indian Labour so cheaply, it is not likely to listen to the demand for higher standard of wages for workers it employs elsewhere.

Government's Indifference.

The two British Trade Union leaders emphasise that the policy which regulates wages in India is "a definite policy of employing a class to stabilise poverty on a permanent basis". This is the great danger against which organised Labour in India is putting up a heroic fight. But for the illiteracy of the masses, the efforts of those who are busy organising the Indian workers would have met with far greater response than at present is the case. But the State in India is only concerned, as Messrs. Purcell and Hallsworth quickly noticed, "in educational discrimination in favour of Europeans" instead of teckling boldly the problem of mass illiteracy. As regards the improvement in wages conditions, the apathy of the Government is notorious. They have shelved the question of providing a minimum standard of wages, decent enough for modern requirements, even in those public utility concerns which they control, like the State railways and the Posts and Telegraphs. Organised action on the part of Indian Labour can alone bring it at least a little relief. Men like Messrs. Purcell and Hallsworth, however, cannot escape the responsibility for the present condition of Indian workers inasmuch as the Labour Government when it was in power did not raise even a little finger to improve that condition.

Discoveries and Anxieties.

The latest issue of "The Near East and India" contains some interesting observations on the political demands of the European Associations in India. They betray at once an anxiety that Indian India may achieve a united front and that "thinking Indians" may not be easily shepherded into acquiescence of what the leaders of Anglo-India, the President of the Calcutta European Association, and other "friends of India" for example, may hold forth to them as the true ideal of Indo-British co-operation. The journal has discovered that amongst Indian political parties there is now some kind of unity of political objective. "It now seems more or less accepted," it says, that the Indian leaders are practically unanimous in respect of one issue. They all apparently agree that constitutional development must continue on the lines of further extension of representative institutions". This is, indeed, a great, but uncomfortable, discovery for "The Near East and India". So it implores the Europeans in India "not to overlook the magnitude and importance of their commercial and industrial interests". They will not. They have never done so.

SILVER BULLETS TO BARDOLI.

"SUCCESSFUL ATTACK" ON NATIONALISTS

HEAVY FIGHTING ON PEKING-HANKOW RLY.

RETREAT AFTER DESPERATE STRUGGLE

LONDON, May 27.

Peking.—Bearing out the earlier report of an imminent offensive by the Northerners, Reuter's Tokio correspondent now learns reliably that there has been heavy fighting during the last few days on the Peking-Hankow Railway in front of Fengtien The Northern authorities claim that two divisions launched a successful attack on 25th May and after a desperate fighting the Southerners are retreating towards Tingchow. The Fengtien front line is now seven miles to the south of Wangtu.—Reuter.

NO NEWS OF "ITALIA"

LONDON, May 27.

Oslo.—The Italian Minister has received a telegram from the baseship despatched at eleven last evening from Kingsbay stating that the vessel has received no news of "Italia".—Reuter.

SEARCH FOR "ITALIA"

LT. HOLMS FLIGHT

LONDON, May 28.

Oslo.—Lieutenant Holm will this morning fly from Horten to Tromsoe where with the aeroplane he will embark steamer immediately for Kink's Bay whence he will carry out the aerial search for "Italia" round Spitzbergen.—Reuter.

AIRSHIP ITALIA IN DISASTER

S. O. S. FOR HELP

LONDON, May 28.

San Francisco.—A wireless message presumed to be from airship Italia was picked up here and at Portland between five and 7-40 last morning. It ran as follows:—"S. O. S. Dirigible Italia with Nobile in disaster. Dirigible is equipped with wireless on wavelength 40 to 45 metres. Please help immediately."—Reuter.

GREEK CABINET CRISIS SOLVED

GENERAL METAXAS ACCEPTS VENIZELIST PARTY'S SUPPORT

LONDON, May 28.

Athens.—The Cabinet crisis has been solved. The late cabinet has been reconstituted General Metaxas having accepted the support of the Venizelist party. —Reuter.

RAJA OF PUDUKOTA DEAD

LONDON, May 28.

Paris.—The Rajah of Pudukkotah is dead.—

The Raja of Pudukkotah died at eleven this morning. The end was quiet and comfortable, and the Raja was conscious practically till the end. The Rani who was at bedside throughout the night, was with the Rajah when he died. The Raja's son, who was also present, talked with his father early in the morning.

SENATE SHELVES BILL

AMERICA'S NEW NAVAL PROGRAMME

LONDON, May 27.

Washington.—Anxious to adjourn on Tuesday the Senate by 44 votes to 22 decided not to discuss the 274 million dollars Naval Programme Bill which thereby has been temporarily shelved as the immense Western irrigation project threatens to monopolise the few remaining hours of the present Congress.—Reuter.

IRAQUI-TURKISH FRONTIER

COMMISSION COMPLETE S L AECUES

LONDON, May 28.

Angora.—The Iraqi-Turkish Frontier Commission has completed its labours.—Reuter.

Baghdad.—Flight Lieutenant William Longstaffe Fenwick and Flying Officer Edward Beresford Forester, attached to 84 Squadron Royal Air Force were killed in motor accident at Baghdad on Saturday night.—Reuter.

BOMBAY'S GENEROUS RESPONSE.

How Bombay feels for the poor peasants of Bardoli could be seen by those who had eyes to see from the huge crowds of the citizens of Bombay who had gathered in the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall, on Monday evening, to enter their emphatic protest against the policy of repression which the Government are pursuing and to congratulate the peasants of Bardoli upon their admirable spirit of passive resistance. The Hall was packed from floor to ceiling and presented a spectacle of intense enthusiasm and admiration. Quite a number of ladies also attended the meeting. Looking to the prominent people seated on the dais, it could be seen that the gathering was thoroughly representative of what may be called the public opinion of the City of Bombay. Following among others were to be seen on the dais:—

iSr Purshotamdas Thakurdas, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, Mr. Lalji Naranji, Mr. Manilal Kothari, Mr. Jairamdas Doulatram, Rao Saheb Dadubhai Desai, Mr. D. G. Dalavi, Mr. B. T. Desai, Mr. Jairamdas Doulatram, Mr. Vithaldas Damodar Govindji, Mr. B. G. Kher, Mr. Bhulabhai J. Desai, Maulana Shaukat Ali, Mr. K. K. Suntoke and Jamnadas Dwarkadas.

OVATION TO LEADERS.

Messrs. Manilal Kothari, Jairamdas Doulatram and Rao Saheb Dadubhai Desai were given a rousing ovation when they made their appearance. Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, the President of the meeting, was the recipient of deafening applause. Several prominent speakers addressed the meeting on the situation in Bardoli and fervently appealed to the citizens of Bombay to stand by their brethren in Bardoli in the righteous struggle which they had started.

In a vigorous and inspiring speech replete with cogent arguments and sound reasoning, Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya condemned, in most scathing terms, the measures of repression resorted to by the Government in Bardoli Taluka. Resolutions condemning the policy of Government, supporting the people of Bardoli in their manly resistance and calling upon the citizens of Bombay to render generous assistance to the people of Bardoli, were unanimously carried amidst great enthusiasm.

SYMPATHY TO BARDOLI.

Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya was once more greeted with a tumultuous applause when he rose to make his opening speech. They all knew, Panditji began, that they had met there to give one more united and public expression to the feelings which were uppermost in the minds of people, not only of Bombay but of people throughout India. They were, no doubt, watching with the keenest sympathy the struggle which the poor peasants of Bardoli had started to resist lawless repression. The people of Bardoli, the speaker went on to say, had tried every constitutional means in order to get their wrongs redressed. They knew very well that the Government had a rule made that the settlement should be revised every 30 years. They also knew that this revision settlement had always been an evil of great magnitude. Indian leaders had all along urged that the settlement should be made permanent. Proceeding, Panditji drew attention to the fact that the Joint Select Committee of both Houses of Parliament had definitely laid down, that whenever any increase in the land revenue was desired, it had to be got by legislation. But what did they find in the case of Bardoli? Here they found that a settlement officer was appointed by the Government to revise the settlement. This officer made his report to the Government recomending increase of 30 per cent in the assessment. Government considered the report of their officer and brought down the increase to 21 per cent., and eventually as a result of adjustment between villages, the increase was further brought down to 20 per cent. His Excellency, the Governor, thought, that because the Government had accepted a decrease of 10 per cent., Government deserved credit for it. It was a matter for regret, Panditji remarked, that the Governor had not even cared to consider the arguments advanced by Gujarat M.L.C.'s in the letter they had addressed to him. These M.L.C.'s had pointed out that Increase in the assessment had been made in a most haphazard manner. How could His Excellency, the speaker asked, satisfy public opinion by the attitude which he had taken up? Was not even the increase of 20 per cent. still high and unjustifiable Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel, in his letter to the Governor, had pointed out the necessity for a fresh enquiry, but he was very politely told that he was an outsider.

(cries of shame).

WHO IS OUTSIDER.

An Englishman was not an outsider in India but a man who was day and night working for the poor people of India was an outsider. (Louder cries of shame). Continuing, Panditji added it was, no doubt, a matter of shame and regret. Shame to the people of India because they could submit to such things. Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel, the speaker went on to say, was speaking as the tribune of people. (Applause). The had tried all possible constitutional methods before he decided upon the only course which was left open to him. It would have been a shame, indeed, if the people of Bardoli had not resorted to Satyagraha. (Cheer). The strangest and the saddest phenomenon of modern times was that an Englishman who was so proud of his representative institutions at home, could, all of a sudden, become an autocrat when he came to this country.

AN ALL-INDIA CAMPAIGN.

The people of India had determined to undergo all troubles, privation and harassment and to lose everything but they had decided not to allow themselves to be beaten by Pathans. (Shame). They had also decided not to lose their self-respect and honour. (Cheers). There could be only one conclusion of this fight, asserted the speaker, and that was the success of the people. (Ringing cheers). Let not Government be under an illusionment about it. At last, the Government would have to concede the reasonable demand of the people. And what was that demand? Merely a fresh independent enquiry into their grievances. (Granting that the people were in the wrong, what did Government lose by ordering out a fresh enquiry? If it was found as a result of an independent enquiry that the people's contention was unjustified, the speaker was sure, that Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel would be the first man to come forward and admit his mistake.

VICTORY FOR PEOPLE.

The constitution of the present councils, the speaker pointed out, was very defective. There was no reason why Government should pride themselves on the resolution of the Council. The right attitude on the part of the Government would have been to ask their members not to vote on that resolution. If they eliminated the votes of Government members they would find that the vote of the Council was in favour of the resolution. Concluding his remarks, Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya appealed to them to continue to give their best support to the people of Bardoli. The fight, was going to end only in one thing, namely, the success of the cause for which the people of Bardoli were fighting. (Loud and continued cheers).

HAPHAZARD INQUIRY.

"It is notorious that the land tax in India has been from times immemorial a very harsh, a very unjustifiable and a very heavy taxation" said Mr. Jamnadas Mehta in the course of a humorous speech in which he compared the Government's policy to the higgling and haggling of street pedlars. Even in ordinary times, the burden of taxation on the agriculturists of India was exceedingly heavy. Apart from this, India was subjected to revision every 30 years whether it was called for or not. From an examination of the statistics, it would be found that an increase of land revenue had been more often than not an article of faith with the assessment officers because their promotions depended upon the increase they recommended! (laughter).

Even the ordinary enquiry which usually preceded a revisional assessment was not properly gone through in the instance of Bardoli! The speaker was reliably informed that one officer was sitting 300 miles away from Bombay while carrying on the investigations; such an enquiry, the speaker asserted was not acceptable to the people of Bardoli and India (hear hear).

The ignominous fact that the Government did not attach much value to the reports of their own revisional officers was evident from the gradual reduction of the land revenue tax from 30 to nearly 21 per cent. effected in the last few years. This was an indirect admission on the part of Government that the tax that was being levied by them was unreasonable and harsh.

OFFICIAL INDIFFERENCE.

Continuing Mr. Jamnadas Mehta characterised the reply of the Governor to the letter of Rao Saheb Desai as a frivolous and light-hearted disposal of a most solemn and important question that was before the country. Amidst deafening cheers, the speaker proposed the following resolutions:—

"This public meeting of the citizens of Bombay strongly condemns the hap-hazard and perfunctory inquiry by Government regarding the revisional settlement in Bardoli and whole-heartedly supports the people of Bardoli in their manly resistance of the unjust and inquitous burden that is being laid upon them and which is being harshly, illegally, and barbarously enforced."

HELP THE AGRICULTURISTS.

Rao Saheb Dadubhai Desai, M.L.C., seconded the resolution. They were aware, he began, that the civilization of India was based on agriculture. If they wanted to increase the prosperity of the country, they could do it by no other means than by helping the man behind the plough. They had cast a die, and now they had to play the game, said the speaker while concluding his remarks.

OFFICIAL BUNGLE.

On rising to support the resolution, Mr. Jairamdas Doulatram, M.L.C., was loudly applauded. In a lucid speech he illustrated the utter absurdity of the claims of the Government that they had taken into consideration, all the factors that ought to be taken into consideration, in assessing the tax on land revenue.

With the aid of statistics, the speaker proved that the land revenue assessment was founded on blunderings and mistakes against which the people of Bardoli rightly protested, and for which they were fighting tooth and nail.

A GRIM ASPECT.

But that was not the only aspect of the question. A grave and grim aspect of the struggle in Bardoli was not whether the Government were justified in increasing the land revenue by 20 per cent. or not but whether the Government were justified in using the most barberous, illegal and brutal methods they were using to enforce this unjust imposition.

"I have passed through villages in Bardoli", continued the speaker pathetically "and found men, women and children literally condemned to jail life for all the 24 hours! (cries of shame. shame!!) The doors are locked early in the morning and opened late at night and the poor half-starved faces of women and children were to be seen peeping out from the windows! Big and burly Pathans guarded the doors of these houses and I say this is nothing but an attempt on the part of Japti Officers to strike terror in the hearts of the villagers! Will any civilized government, I ask, be proud of these methods? It was time the Government was exposed in the eyes of the whole world and the speaker sugested that a manifesto over the weightiest signatures be issued in regard to Bardoli and circulated not only in India but the world which would expose the methods employed by the Government of Bombay in Bardoli and its claims to justice and fairplay (Hear! hear!!)

Mr. Vithaldas Damodar Govindji supported the resolution in a vigorous Gujarati speech.

"The issue of Bardoli is one of unique importance touching the welfare of the whole country" said Mr. Suntock addressing the meeting. He then strongly condemned the "Zulum" used by the Japti officers and said that such action did no credit to any Government.

The resolution was further supported by Mrs. Ratanben Mehta.

The resolution was then put to vote and declared unanimously carried amidst loud applause.

HONOUR AT STAKE.

Mr. B. T. Desai then moved the second resolution. It ran.—

This meeting calls upon the citizens of Bombay to render generous financial assistance to the people of Bardoli in their united struggle against persecution and starvation in upholding a righteous and just cause.

The speaker said it was the duty of patriotic Bombay to help the cause of Bardoli. The honour of the whole country was at stake and would be vindicated only if Bardoli won the righteous battle! He hoped Bombay would rise to the occasion and contribute at least Rs. 5 lakhs!

STEEL FRAME RULES THE ROOST.

Mr. Manilal Kothari who had come all the way from Bardoli to Bombay to attend the meeting, seconded the resolution in a very feeling speech. A few years back, he continued, there was a time when people of India looked to Bardoli for very big things. Unfortunately Bardoli had lost that opportunity then. It was the will of God, he added, that Bardoli had once again got that opportunity. The gravity of the situation in Bardoli, the speaker went on to say, could be gathered from the fact that even an orthodox non-co-operator like Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel had gone to the length of writing a letter to His Excellency requeting him to order out a fresh enquiry. It was not King George or British Parliament, the speaker pointedly remarked, that was

(Continued on Next Page.)

GRIM STRUGGLE AHEAD

"BRUTAL ENFORCEMENT OF UNJUST IMPOSITION"

GOVERNMENT POLICY EXPOSED

The fight was going to end only in one thing, namely, the success of the cause for which the people of Bardoli were fighting.

—PT. MALAVIYA.

The Government's policy was like the "higgling and haggling" of street pedlars.

—JAMNADAS MEHTA.

They had cast a die, and now they had to play the game.

—DADUBHAI DESAI.

A grave and grim aspect of the struggle was not whether the Government were justified in increasing the land revenue, but whether the Government were justified in using the most barbarous, illegal and brutal methods, they were using to enforce this unjust imposition.

—JAIRAMDAS DOULATRAM.

PROPOSED ALL-INDIA MANIFESTO

A SHOWER OF SILVER!

Consequent upon the appeal for fundsmade by both the leaders and the President, a scene rarely seen in recent days, was witnessed at the meeting. Coins and notes were showered uponthe platform and the volunteers had a busy time going round for collection.The response was so generous and so spontaneous that a lady named Luxmibai gladly parted with a bangle which was afterwards auctioned for Rs. 501.A student parted with his ring which fetched Rs. 101. The total collection amounted to Rs. 2,968, including cash, auction proceeds and a sum of Rs. 1,000collected by the Bardoli Satyagraha Samithi.

YUGOSLAV FLAGS INSULTED

VIOLENT ANTI-FASCISTI DEMONSTRATIONS

RIOTOUS SCENES IN BELGRADE

LONDON, May 27.

Belgrade.kFollowing the anti-Yugoslav demonstrations at Zara and Dalmatia in which the Italian Fascists insulted and burned Yugoslav flags, violent counter-demonstrations occurred at Sebenico, Spalato, Laibach and even in Belgrade. The windows of Italian Consulates at Sebenico and Spalato were broken. The riots were serious at Sebenico where the glassfronts of several Italian shops were smashed in spite of the efforts of police troops.—Reuter.

ANTI-ITALIAN DEMONSTRATIONS

ITALIAN MINISTER'S FORMAL PROTEST

LONDON, May 28.

The serious anti-Italian demonstration in Jugo-Slavia regarding which the Italian Minister at Belgrade has made a formal protest, is indicative of disquieting situation centring round the so-called Nettuno Convention which is the Italo-Jugoslav agreement concluded in 925 regulating the numerous questions not settled by peace treaties.

Jugoslavia had hitherto not ratified the convention, but Premier Marinkovitch recently submitted for ratification motion in Skuptstina alleged to have been in consequence of the insistence of the London banking group that the Italo-Jugoslav relations must be placed on a friendly and durable footing as a condition precedent to the granting of loan to Belgrade. The submission and ratification of the motion stirred up Jugoslav opposition which started with a violent press campaign against Italy and the recent rioting is ascribed to this.—Reuter.

CROWNING ACHIEVEMENT.

VICEROY CONGRATULATES I. O. H. TEAM

SIMLA, May 28.

H. E. the Viceroy has telegraphed to Mr. Rosser, Indian Olympic Hockey Team, London as follows:—"Please convey to Mr. Jaipal Singh and all members of his team my heartiest congratulations on their magnificient victory. All India has followed their triumphal progress throughout the tour and rejoice in this crowing achievement."—A. P.

FASCISTS ATTACK YUGO-SLAV CONSULATE

NJURED CONSUL LYING IN HOSPITAL

LONDON, May 28.

Belgrade.—According to newspapers, Italian fascists yesterday attacked the Yugo-Slav consulate at Zara and beat the staff, injuring M. Simitch, Consul, who has been compelled to enter hospital.—Reuter.

TERRIBLE BOMB EXPLOSION

LONDON, May 28.

Buenos Aires.—A powerful bomb explosion, attributed to anti-Fascists, wrecked the home of Cesar Aseltra, formerly Lieutenant-Colonel in the Italian Army. There were no casualties.—Reuter.

THE POET SAILS WESTWARDS

STATE RECEPTION IN STEAMER

MADRAS, May 27.

Dr. Rabindranath Tagore who arrived in Madras from Coonoor this morning sailed for Europe by the Messageries Maritimes steamer "Chantilly." Dr. Tagore accompanied by Mr. C. F. Andrews boarded the steamer in the evening and was received by the Captain and staff who conducted them to the state room where a reception was held in honour of the poet. "Chantilly" will touch Pondicherry at daybreak and then proceed to Colombo.

Mr. Andrews left for Colombo by the overland route as he has to deliver a lecture at Colombo on the 30th. He will rejoin the poet and sail with him for Europe.

During his stay at Coonoor Dr. Tagor's health showed some improvement and if this is maintained he hopes to deliver the Hibbert Lectures in Autumn.—A. P.

DECLARATION OF ETERNAL PEACE

THE TURCO-AFGHAN PACT SIGNED

TURKISH EXPERTS TO AFGHANISTAN

TERMS OF THE NEW TREATY

LONDON, May 27.

Constantinople.—The Pact of friendship and co-operation has been signed between Turkey and Afghanistan.—Reuter.

LONDON, May 27.

Constantinople.—The Turko-Afghan Pact consists of nine articles and one protocal declaring eternal peace. Each country will be granted the most-favoured-nation treatment. There is no question of military alliance. Turkey undertakes to send to Afghanistan military, legal and scientific experts.

Coincident with the signing of the Pact, the Turkish Legation at Kabul has been raised to as embassy and Hikmet Bey will be the first Ambassador at Kabul.—Reuter.

THE HARTAL: THE ASSEMBLY VOTE OF "BOYCOTT" THEN?

(Continued from Page 6.)

flatter and bamboozle him into shape for the next performance.

DANGERS OF GARDEN PARTIES.

The "Bombay Youth" certainly has the right of it when he calls attention to that clause in the boycott resolution, which says ".....nor co-operate,..... in any manner, public nor private, nor attend nor participate in any social functions....." and advises Motilal Nehru duly to note this,—whatever may be his personal opinion! I once asked an Indian friend why his countrymen could be so deceived and misled so easily by those whom they ought to realise—were acting in their own interests, which naturally were against the interests of India. "Garden-parties," was the one word I got in reply. Later on, he elaborated a bit: "They'll get us going or coming, every time,—or, so nearly every time, that one may be permitted the phrase. Afternoon tea is more of a political than a social function, all too many times. True,—Gandhi's political faith cannot "be shaken by resorting to the ordinary special amenities of life"; but Pandit Motilal's perhaps not; and then again, perhaps, yes. It is the over-confident who are the most apt to fall by the wayside, we are told."

Becoming reminiscent, my Indian friend gave me some more or less personal experiences, breaking off suddenly with the words, "Oh, but I could not make you understand the chicanery, the bad faith, the absolute dishonesty of it all, and everything covered with personable cloak of courtesy, suavity and hypocrisy; you would have to contact the experience to get any adequate idea of it all..... The 'charm' of temporary friends,—yes, the charm of the snake, that would poison or slay..... Sometimes, after a reading the papers from home, I could gnash my teeth, if it would do any good; but I should merely have an extra dentist's bill to pay,—and I abhor going to my dentist."

THE MAHATA'S DOUBTS.

Then I took up the "Chronicle" again. There conspicuous on the back page of one issues, "Mahatmaji Speaks Out." And the sub-head said, "Follow up the Success." My eyes travelled upward to, "Hartal first and action second". Yes, the Mahatma has doubts even as my sincere English friend,—even as I, in my secret heart—the doubt that Indians can stand firm, can organize, can carry the boycott beyond the easy, ineffective word....."They like to hear themselves talk!" z (How many times have I heard Indians in this country, say the same thing of their Parliamentarians.) "They'll oppose the good, the constructive thing, sometimes, for that reason and no other." And haven't I seen that in my own country, time and again, in meetings! Pure contrariety and an inflated Ego. Driven double, this is a team that can do more damage in ten minutes than can be undone in as many years. Ask any Suffragist about the "Antis", and she will tell the same story,—and add that it took more than 70 years to bring woman's vote in the U.S.A.! Had there been any way of giving titles and honours to the ladies, another generation would have passed before the Viceroy. India has shown that there are some few who can wear honours honourably,—but they are few and far between, as the vernacular has it.

But, what is the people's leader saying? A bit of wisdom from our Great Commoner held me up,—"God must have loved the comon people; he made so many of them"; and memories of the many and faithless leaders that India has had in the past five years, set me to musing. Not intentionally "faithless"—Oh, no; but self-deceived—or misled, or both; and over against that, the splendid faith of the masses, the natural intelligence, not to be sidetracked the intuition that saw thoroughly the sham and the bemkum before which the better educated and conditioned, fell like grain before the sickle.....

Gandhi says, "It did my soul good to see Liberals, Independents and Congressmen ranged together on the same platform..... the very success of the 'hartal' will be turned against us if it is not followed up by sufficient and persistent action. We must belie the prophecy of Lord Sinha that the hartal was but a passing cloud".

ORGANIZE.

The Mahatma continues, ".....There must be some further demonstrations of the nation's strength. Even though mine may be the voice in the wilderness, and even at the risk of repeating a thousandth time the same old, story, I suggest that there is nothing before the nation other than boycott of foreign cloth which can be brought about more effectively. But it requires planning and organizing; it requires sustained and vigilant effort....." What is that slogan? Educate, agitate, organize. Aye, there is the story in three words, just these three, and no more. And the greatest of these is 'organize'.

There are some admirable qualities in the British character—not always directed to the best ends, however. The English are patient; they look far ahead (even as Sir John does); and they never lose sight of their objective. If I am rightly informed by Indians themselves, the very reverse of these qualities mark those who are forced, by circumstances, to oppose the Heaven-born. But, —Indians learn very easily..... A word to the wise.....

AN AMERICAN.

New York City.

PURCELL-HALSWORTH REPORT

MR. ANDREWS GENERAL AGREEMENT

MADRAS, May 28.

Expressing his agreement with the general substance of the Purcell-Halsworth report, Mr. C. F. Andrews in an interview said that the suggestion regarding the visit to India of British Labour organisers with a view to organise Trade Unionism in India should be carefully considered by the Union Executives of both countries. He pointed out that the Indian Trade Union movement was the poorest in the world.—A. P.

RAILWAY LINE WASHED AWAY

BREACH IN THE CANAL

CALCUTTA, May 27.

The Divisional Traffic Manager, Ferozepore Cantonment, North-Western Railwayy wired under date 27th May:—

At about 10-30 last night the line at mile 22-2 between Dunga Banga and Faqirwali on Bahawalnagar-Cholistan Railway washed away on account of a breach in the canal. Transhipment is not possible. Trains are running between Bahawalnagar and Dunga only. Through communication is likely to be restored by 30th May.—A. P.

NOTORIOUS DACOIT ROUNDED UP

DIES FIGHTING

On Saturday, the 18th May, a mixed Force of the Bikaner Police, Bikaner Camel Corps and the Jaipur Police under the Inspector-General of Police of Jaipur, Mr. F. C. Coventry rounded up the notorious Rajput dacoit Behar Singh in the Shekhawatti Hills. After a running fight in which a Havildar of Bikaner Camel Corps, was killed and a Jamadar of the same Corps wounded, Beharsingh was himself killed. For the last four years Beharsingh who had possessed himself of a .303 service rifle and ammunition, had been a terror to the country and had commited some 10 murders and many robberies and dacoities. His final escapade was his most daring effort when he came up with a Bikaner policeman and a trooper of the Bikaner Camel Corpse, and seized a .303 rifle, ammunition, camel and full equipment from them and rode off. Beharsingh had started life in the Indian Army and risen to the rank of Havaldar and brought all his military knowledge into use both in avoiding the forces sent out against him and when he actually came in contact with them.

Beharsingh had fired something like 30 shots before he was shot dead by the police firing. Throughout these operations, Mr. Coventry was very ably assisted by Messrs. Niaz Ahmed Khan and Hakumat Rai S.P.s., Jaipur Police.

SILVER BULLETS TO BARDOLI

(Continued from previous Page.)

ruling India but it was the steel frame of Indian Civil Service.

The struggle was bound to be a prolonged one and, God helping, it would be fought to a successful finish. (Applause).

BIG BROTHER'S APPEAL.

Maulana Shaukat Ali drew a vivid picture of the sufferings of the people of Bardoli. Referring to the employment of Pathans, he said that it was the game of setting Hindus against the Muslims even at Bardoli! But he pointed out the bulk of Muslim public opinion was in full sympathy with the fight that Bardoli was waging against the policy of the Government. In fact, the Jamait-ul-Ulema had issued a "fatwa" enjoining Muslims not to help the English in their unjustifiable policy being pursued at Bardoli. He fervently appealed to the people of Bombay to help the cause.

SHOWER OF SILVER.

After several speakers had made moving appeals for money, there came from the audience a veritable shower of silver. One lady gave a gold bangle, while an enthusiastic young man gave a gold ring as his humble contribution.

Mr. B. G. Kher, supporting the resolution, said the late Mr. Hume had predicted that if the incidence of the land tax was continued, the time would not be far distant when not only peasants but even the zemindars would rise in revolt. How prophetic was late Mr. Hume?

THE BARDOLI STRUGGLE.

BOMBAY MUSLIMS' SYMPATHY.

A public meeting of the citizens of Bombay was held under the auspices of the Central Khilafat Committee in Chhota Kabristan on Thursday night under the presidency of Moulana Shafee Daoodi, M.L.A., President of the Central Khilafat Committee of India. Moulana Shaukat Ali, Mir Mahomed Baloch, M.L.C., President of the Sind Provincial Khilafat Committee, Sheikh Abdul Majeed, Secretary of the Central and Sind Provincial Khilafat Committees and a few others addressed the meeting. The following resolutions were unanimously passed:—

THE BARDOLI STRUGGLE.

(1) That this meeting of the citizens of Bombay cordially sympathises with the oppressed farmer of Bardoli in their efforts they have been compelled to undertake through the revenue policy and obstinacy of the Government and for appeals to the Mussalmans to fully sympathise with them and refrain from giving any help whatever to the Government against the Bardoli farmers.

HINDU-MUSLIM UNITY.

(2) This meeting of the citizens of Bombay while reiterating Delhi proposals of the Moslems and the Madras resolution of the Congress deems it necessary to express that the separation of Sind from the Bombay Presidency, Reforms to the N. W. F. and Baluchistan, and joint electorate with reservation of seats are essential for Hindu-Muslim unity and freedom of the country.

SYMPATHY WITH STRIKERS.

(3) This meeting of the citizens of Bombay expresses its intense regret on the fact the Bombay mill strike has entered into its fifth week and there appears to be no hope of immediate settlement, thus causing unnecessary distress to the poor mill labourers.

This meeting further appeals to people of all parts of India, and specially those of Bombay, to give full financial help to the labourers at this juncture.

I'D PRAYERS IN OPEN MAIDAN

SOME NOTABLE FEATURES OF THIS YEAR'S GATHERING

To the Editor of the "Chronicle."

Sir,—I'd prayers should be offered by every Moslem and are classed as "wajib" in the code of Islam but it is a "Sunnat" to offer them in open maidan, such an important sunnat that the Prophet always offered these prayers in open maidan except on one occasion when it was not possible on account of rains. The aim of the law-giver in emphasising on the I'd prayers being performed in open maidan is that the Moslems may make a show of their discipline, of peaceful but awe-inspiring display of their unity and brotherhood which may be an example for man and submission before God. In spite of the great display of unity and strength laws are so made that a Moslem finds himself as a tiny humble creature before the All-powerful All-mighty God and thus does not fall a victim to any sense of pride and conceit. What a grand and impressive scene when one sees both grandeur and humbleness combined in one place!

Mussalmans should realise the importance of this occasion and once they have found out the value of the gathering in the open maidan, they will not lose the opportunity of receiving both spiritual and secular benefits. All those who wish to join these prayers should note that the prayers will begin at 7 a.m. (standard) sharp. They shoud reach the Maidan in time where they will find all arrangements for abiutions and carpet.

The aim of Khutba is to explain important religious principles and the needs of Mussalmans to the audience. But this important side of Khutha has been neglected in India and it is now proposed to take steps to remove this defect and make the Khutha a useful interesting sermon which may be understood by all thus fulfilling the conditions laid down by Shariat.

On the occasion of last I'd it was proposed to bring together Mussalmans of all shades of opinions in one place at least twice a year so that at least on the occasion of two I'ds they may forget their differences and demonstrate the brotherhood of Islam. This could also be helpful in minimising if not obliterating the present dissensions and the scheme met with success so far that even many Moslems of Bohra and Khoja communities came to the maidan after the prayers and exchanged greetings with other Moslem brethren. In this connection I should offer my special thanks to His Holiness the High priest of Bohra community who gave full moral support to the scheme by sending Mr. Salehbhoy on his behalf to take part in the gathering. Letters of regret of many important personages were also received who for some unavoidable circumstances could not come but had their full sympathy with the scheme. After last year's success special efforts were necessary to further the objects of the scheme but I regret I was too busy with organising my own professional work, which I had neglected for the last few years, to give much time to this work; still I take this opportunity to appeal to Moslems to make this useful and important scheme a great success.

It is a happy news that just as for Hindu and Parsi festivals, permission for erecting shops and canopies is given for I'd day also without any rent whatever. Thus after moving the authorities concerned I have been able to prepare a ground for a 24 hours' fair of Moslems who upto this time have been forced to go to far off places to enjoy that happy day. Now they will have a central place to come together where they can have cheap enjoyment side by side with spiritual benefits. Shopkeepers and others interested in this important affair can make use of this opportunity and help to make the fair a success by setting up shops of sweets, toys, tea, cold-drink, etc. Thus they will establish their right for future years also. Our special thanks are due to Hon. Sir Ghulam Husain Hidayatulla, Minister for Local Self Government who paid attention to this matter and the Under-Secretary of Public Works Department of Government issued order No. S. 84/8609 dated 17th April 1928 permitting the fair on the same conditions as are laid down for the fairs of Naryal Purnima, etc.

Finally, I appeal to the Mussalmans of Bombay to realise the religious and secular importance of this scheme and try to use their influence in getting shops opened one night before I'd and co-operate with me, in making these gatherings a success worthy of our great nation on the lines laid down in Shariat,—Yours, etc.

SYED MD. ABU YUSUF ASFAHANI.

Bhendi Bazar, May 27.

MEND OR END MATTERS

WORKERS GROWING DESPERATE

DEPUTATION WAITS ON DR. DESHMUKH

MILLOWNERS' DIVIDED COUNSELS

The mill-strike situation in Bombay has evidently taken a swing to the extreme. Both parties are now preparing for a grim struggle which is expected to continue for at least a couple of months more. The workers are now getting desperate and often they talk of ending the matters if they cannot be mended. A fresh development in the situation is that the workers have started holding small meetings in their chawls at which earnest appeals are being made to continue the strike by stopping all sorts of services. Except for this new development the strike situation remained unaltered on Monday.

WORKERS' DEPUTATION.

There was a meeting of the Joint Strike Committee on Monday morning. The Committee reiterated its decision to start distribution of relief from the 16th of June. It was also decided that in response to the invitation from the President of the Bombay Municipal Corporation a deputation consisting of Messrs. Joshi, Jhabvala, Alwe, Nimbkar, Dange, Asavale, Gadkari, Munavar, Faney and Rajab should wait on the President on Monday afternoon at the Corporation Hall. As arranged, the deputation waited on Dr. Deshmukh and had a long talk with him, in the course of which they laid before him all the grievances of workers and even the terms of settlement of the strike.

Mr. N. M. Joshi left for Jamshedpur on Monday evening.

DIVISION IN MILL-OWNERS.

A crowded meeting of the strikers was held at the Nagu Sayaji's Wadi on Monday morning, Mr. R. S. Nimbkar presiding. A new feature introduced in this meeting was that some of the strikers are now attempting to make public speeches and ventilate their own grievances. In his opening speech, Mr. Nimbkar told the workers that mill-owners were divided among themselves. Those individual owners who made profits in the industry wanted to restart the mills by granting the workers' demands while the big owners like Sassoons and Fazulbhoys were still against the claims of the workers. The day would soon come for the workers, he proceeded, to get all their demands if only they could continue their struggle in the same spirit in which it had begun.

NO BLACK-LEGGING.

The speaker assured the workers that hitherto there were no instances of black-legging. Even the workers in the dying departmens and women workers of Prahlad and Mathuradas Mills about whom disquieting rumours were in circulation had also ceased to go to their respective mills. He, therefore, appealed to the workers to hold fast and not give themselves away to despair. Proceeding, Mr. Nimbkar assured the workers that the Joint Strike Committee start the distribution of relief from the 16th of June. As they did not see the settlement in sight they did not want to exhaust all their means for relief.

Mr. S. A. Dange also explained to the workers the relief measures which the Strike Committee was going to take and assured them that once the distribution of relief was started it would go on uninterruptedly till the end of the strike.

Four or five workers then addressed the meeting. They accepted the decision of the Strike Committee to start relief from the 16th of June.

HANSRAJ-A SCIENCE PRODIGY

WIRELESS MESSAGES THROUGH FLASHES OF ELECTRIC LAMP.

Mr. Hans Raj, the science prodigy, gave a highly successful demonstration of his wireless apparatus before a distinguished gathering consisting of Sardar Sahib Jagat Singh, M. Sc., Dr. Ramaji Narain D.Sc., L. Lekh Raj M.Sc., L. Kesho Das M.Sc., Mr. Hans Raj Saini, M.Sc., L. Inder Sain, M.SC., Pt. Lal Chand B.Sc., L. Durga Das B.Sc., Ch. Nand Kishore B.S., and Pt. Hari Chand B.Sc., all of the Agricultural College. During the last three days the apparatus has undergone remarkable improvements. Its range and get up have been considerably improved and an electric bell has been added to the receiving apparatus, which gives an alarum when a plug is connected with the battery in the transmitting machine. The boy, first of all showed that even if his apparatus went wrong, he could receive the message. He connected an electric lamp with the receiver and asked L. Lekh Raj to write letters with the pencil specially meant for the purpose, which is surrounded with a coil connected with the battery of the transmitting machine. The boy explained that for each particular letter there would be a certain number of flashes by the electric lamp connected with the receiver. He has worked a complete code for every letter and the letters written gave the same number of flashes as given in the code.

The transmitting machine was then adjusted and the boy fixed a piece of paper and marked a rectangle on it in which the message was to be written. He himself then went out and L. Lekh Raj, according to his instructions, wrote a message which was Photo Electric Wireless. It was then placed between two tin sheets and fixed on the transmitting machine. The boy was then called in and the transmitting machine was taken out by L. Kesho Dass and placed in light at some distance. Mr. Hans Raj then adjused the receiving mechine and after a few minutes dictated the message which was almost correct. R was read as K, but even in the original message it was more like K than R. The gentlemen present expressed their entire satisfaction with the demonstration and complimented Hans Raj on his wonderful achievement. The apparatus has taken the boy three years to complete, but the wireless bell which is no less wonderful than the apparatus itself was thought out and installed in the course of a few hours. The boy is born of poor parents and deserves every encouragement. All those who have seen him, are agreed that he possesses great potentialities and in case the necessary encouragement is forthcoming and if he is placed in good hands he is sure to give a very good account of himself.

MURDER OF INFIDEL WIFE

HUSBAND TRANSPORTED FOR LIFE

An application in Criminal Sessions was made before Justices Mirza and Patker at the High Court by one Krishna Nam, a "Dhangar" Mahratta of Satara, for a reduction of the sentence of transportation passed on him by the Sessions Judge of Satara for murdering his wife Jiji, aged 18 years, in December last.

According to the fact proved at the Sessions trial, the accused killed his wife by giving her two blows with the blade of an axe on her head. The accused then dragged her body into a deep streamlet near a mountain.

She had attained the notoriety of being a woman of bad character, of being intimate with other strangers.

PLEA OF PROVOCATION.

The accused appealed to the High Court for a reduction of the sentence on the ground that being an uneducated man, he was upset by the continuous adulterous conduct of his wife and that the loss of self-control was so much that that he was led into the rash act.

Judge (to counsel).—Is it your case that drunkards take longer to cool down their anger?—Yes, my Lord.

Their Lordships.—We are of opinion that the provocation was neither grave nor sudden. The trial judge had taken a merciful view of the case and awarded a lenient sentence. You may, if you like, appeal to the Government for remission of the sentence.

Their Lordships summarily dismissed the application.

ENGLISH MAILS.

The outward P. & O. Mail Steamer "Mantua" with the Mails from London of 17th instant arrived at Aden at 1 p.m. on the 27th instant and left there at 8 p.m. the same day.

In ordinary course she should arrive in Bombay at 6 a.m. on Friday the 1st June.

HOW TO REMOVE RURAL POVERTY

INCREASE PRODUCTION AND REVISE COTTAGE INDUSTRIES

GOVERNMENT'S APATHETIC ATTITUDE

SMALL HOLDINGS BILL AND UNEMPLOYMENT

(From Our Correspondent.)

POONA, May 28.

The Sixth Session of the Maharashtra Provincial Co-operative Conference was held in the Assembly Hall of the Nutan Maha Vidyalaya under the presidency of Mr. Vaikunth Lalubhai Mehta. After the welcome address of Mr. D. V. Gokhale, Mr. Mehta in the course of his presidential address said:—

"In the official co-operative world Maharashtra has recently acquired a bad repute, in my opinion, more or less undeservedly. But the critics have overlooked, I am afraid, the root problem of rural economy in the Deccan. That problem is the deep-seated poverty of the population, poverty intensified by successive failures of harvest and recurring scarcity of rainfall. Official records indicate that the major portions of the districts which are represented at this Conference are more liable to famine than probably any other compact tract throughout the country. Problems of organization and reconstruction are bound to present more difficulties in a tract like this than where economic conditions are more stable, for you cannot build up rural prosperity on hungry stomachs.

GOVERNMENT'S APATHY.

Where conditions of such acute distress prevail no economic uplift is possible unless the State lends a helping hand. Let us examine the record of the achievements of Government in the war against poverty in the Deccan. Canals have been constructed, but they cover only a small portion of the vast area liable to famine, and, until some four years ago, no systematic attempts were made to tap other sources of rural water supply available for purposes of irrigation; and the keenness to derive revenue out of canal irrigation has given rise to various grievances among bagayatdars and has led to the artificial increase of the area under sugar cane, detrimental, under present conditions, to the true interests of the population concerned. Again, although it is nearly three decades since the Department of Agriculture was started, so absorbed were its energies in the breeding of new varieties of exportable crops like cotton that it was not till some five years ago that it could devote any attention to the staple produce of Maharastra, namely, jowari. It is only in the last five years or so that it took in hand rice the staple food of this country and began to examine the special problems connected with dry farming.

STATE AID DENIED.

Government take some pride in having introduced co-operative credit in this country, and thus assisting in the provision of cheap finance for the agricultural industry. And having introduced to the people this very excellent movement they feel that they have done their duty, and they look to the working out of the principles of self-help, mutual aid and thrift to achieve the rest. I, for one, wonder whether this is a fair attitude for Government to assume. An impoverished peasantry wants something more than the food provided by principles howsoever admirable in themselves. England is not an agricultural country, still almost every year we see the British Parliament embarking on some legislation or rather to provide State-aid to agriculture, generally in the form of cheap credit. Only recently, an Agricultural Credits Bill was introduced by the Minister of Agriculture to set up a land mortgage corporation for the provision of long and intermediate term credits to farmers. Government would provide a guarantee fund equal to the paid-up capital, such guarantee fund being free of interest for sixty years. A similar machinery was created a short while ago in Ireland, the Government of the Irish Free State having agreed to guarantee its debentures and to subscribe a minimum share capital. In the U. S. A., even after the creation of a machinery for long term land mortgage credit under the Federal Farm Loan Act, it was found necessary for the State to step in and devise arrangements for a system of intermediate credit. And if among rich nations of the west where banking is well developed and the agricultural industry itself well organized it is incumbent on the State to come to the relief of agriculture, I should like to inquire why agriculturists in Maharashtra should be called upon to fend for themselves and to wage unaided a war against poverty and stagnation.

SMALL HOLDINGS BILL.

Latterly, it has been customary to attribute the stagnation of agriculture to the veil effects of the smallness of the units of cultivation and their fragmentation, and a Bill has been introduced in the Legislative Council to prevent the fragmentation of holdings and to promote consolidation. Despite the very great care taken in drafting the Bill it is now clear that, while the principle underlying the measure is universally accepted the methods suggested for dealing with the evil of fragmented holdings have not found much favour. It is possible that when the Bill finally emerges from the local legislature, the machinery and procedure suggested for determining standard units and for supervising the work of consolidation will have been improved and modified in response to the public demand. For instance, there is no reason why co-operative societies which are, in some centres, the only responsible local institutions available should not be associated with the work of committees and tribunals. As recognized public bankers for the rural population they have a claim to be consulted in a matter which vitally affects agricultural prosperity and directly concerns the security for their investments. It is also possible that the Legislative Council may introduce some safeguards to ensure that in the process of transfer and consolidation, the ultimate security of co-operative societies with unlimited liability will not be jeopardised. But even if all these improvements and modifications are incorporated in the legislation, the fundamental objection which is responsible for the popular outcry against the measure will scarcely be met. It is not any sentimental attachment to the land that induces opposition.

RURAL UNEMPLOYMENT.

Sentiment will give place to self-interest if the people will be convinced as to where their interest lies. At the bottom, the outcry, however, is due to a very natural and elemental instinct, the instinct of fear. At International Labour Conference, representatives of the Government of India have asserted, time and again, that there is no problem of rural unemployment in India, for the whole of the growing agricultural population gets absorbed on the land. This position of the land providing subsistence, very miserable subsistence at that, for an increasing population will be rudely disturbed, and while to-day unemployment is a serious problem only for the urban population and the middle classes, in course of time rural unemployment will present a still more stupendous problem. The holders of economic units of land and of consolidated holdings may become more efficient cultivators than the average holders of to-day, but the persons turned away from the land under the proposed legislation will become agricultural labourers, or factory workers in cities and towns or in railways and other public corporations. Wages may get depressed all round, and the economic distress which is being tided over to-day by some means or other in rural areas may become intensified. Critics of the measure feel doubtful whether Government, even if they appreciate these ultimate consequences have any definite policy in view to prevent depopulation of rural areas and to check migration to towns and cities. To stop the growth of rural unemployment, Government, should formulate a comprehensive policy of technical instruction, industrial development and the promotion of small and secondary industries. The only organized attempt to start with the most suitable secondary occupation for the whole Presidency, the manufacture of cotton into cloth, is looked upon with disfavour by Government, and handspinning is officially ridicued as a fad, when it should be recognized that it represents a step in the revival of village industries without which attempts to check economic ills by legislation will be fraught with serious consequences, both to the State and the people.

HOW TO REMOVE RURAL POVERTY.

To remove rural poverty in the Deccan we want action in two directions, increase in the production of land per acre and the revival of secondary occupations in villages. With better touch established through agencies like taluka development associations, let us hope that in course of time the work of the average agriculturist will be brought increasingly under the influence of the Agricultural Department and that the benefits of the larger funds spent on investigation and research will accrue to the agriculturist in the shape of increased income from the land. But the fact remains that, in farming as it is conducted in the dry tracts of the Deccan, for five to six months of the year the agriculturist spends his time in enforced idleness, and unless he can find some remunerative employment he can hardly balance his annual budget. It is not possible in all areas to find work on the land for all the twelve months of the year, and with the change in modes of life and the import of goods from outside, there are, with one exception, no local crafts or industries which will absorb the energies of large numbers of the rural population.

Large scale industries employ an infinitesimal proportion of the total population and can, if further developed, now absorb only a small proportion of the permanently unemployed. They provide no solution of the problem of seasonal or temporary lack of remunerative employment. After food and shelter, the main human need is clothing and the most suitable secondary occupation in rural areas seems to be the manufacture of cloth locally. All the processes can be undertaken in rural areas, from ginning to carding, spinning, weaving, bleaching and dyeing. It will be of interest to you to learn that in State of Mysore Government have interested themselves actively in the promotion of hand-spinning in rural areas, and according to the last report of the Registrar, 7 co-operative spinning societies have already been registered.

CO-OPERATIVE SUGAR FACTORY.

Large scale industrial organization, to my mind, provides no immediate solution of the problem of rural poverty, but the preparation under certain circumstances of suitable varieties of raw produce in a manufactured state possesses certain economic advantages for the producer. The conditions I have in view are such as those prevailing to-day in the sugar-cane industry of the Deccan. The production of sugar-cane and its manufacture into gul have increased considerably in recent years, but the increased production is not set off against any expansion of the market or any increased demand for the produce. Thanks to the period of high prices which followed in the wake of the War, the effects of this glut were not evident till about two or three years ago, when prices came down rapidly and there was an agricultural crisis in the canal areas akin to a period of depression in the industrial world. The financial problems arising out of this crisis—which was foretold by the Agricultural Department three years ago but which is ignored by officials who denounce the arrears and the lock-up in canal societies—will, I imagine, be weathered successfully, if we can postulate good will and patience. But that will be no solution of the agricultural or even the economic problem, for the bagayatdars cannot afford to cultivate the same crop from year to year on an unremunerative basis. If sugar-cane is to be cultivated—and there is no reason why suitable alternative crops should not be resorted to in an increasing measure—then the handicap of a limited market should be removed by manufacturing the cane into sugar instead of gul. Industrial experts will tell us that no factory for the manufacture of sugar can be successful unless it can command a minimum assured supply of sugar-cane to secure which it must have plantations of its own. That would involve expropriation, indentured labour, and all the defects of capitalist organization. All these evils will follow if outsiders and capitalist syndicates are allowed to establish factories, but if the growers themselves wish to combine to raise productions one scale higher in the stage of manufacture and are anxious to produce a commodity which does not labour under the handicap of a limited market, I believe a scheme of a co-operative sugar factory can be devised which will be frought with advantage to the producer. Such a scheme may also, I imagine, afford one means of getting over the existing financial deadlock and of securing a surer hold over the produce.

In order that co-operative credit should operate like a sort of protection against famine, it is essential that its working should be alastic and should not be governed too rigidly by rules operated mechanically. One of the questions that arises again and again for consideration is whether punctual repayers in a society which is itself in default to its financing agency or a large proportion of whose members are defaulters deserve any financial accommodation. If they do not, how do we propose to keep the society alive? And on the other hand if they do, what safeguards should we adopt to see that they, in turn, do not become defaulters? This is a small problem in itself but involves interesting and far reaching issues of policy which we would do well to thrash out at informal discussions, if not in our conferences.

Then take another problem. Should we take in hand, for co-operative development, any backward areas where a low state of agricultural production, a low level of intelligence, illiteracy or economic subjection render the population helpless and inefficient for purposes of organization? If so, are the lines of organization to be the same as in normal areas? If not to what extent can external control be imposed without detriment to the evolution of a true co-operative spirit and what safeguards should be adopted to check corruption and prevent exploitation? I place these various aspects of an interesting problem before you without attempting any answer myself. I should like, however, to add that from the little experience that the Provincial Bank has had of this kind of work in Gujarat it appears that such effort has greater prospects of success if it is accompanied by or associated with some programme of educational improvement and social uplift. Would it be too much to hope that Poona which is the birth-place of numerous educational societies and social institutions will not fail to respond to this new call for national service?

PROBLEM OF AGRICULTURAL FINANCE.

The problems of tapping capital and of maintaining fluid resources which so engrossed the attention of the Maclagan Committee on Co-operation have now practically disappeared. But their place has been taken by a problem equally ticklish, namely, the utilization of the growing resources within the movement on a sound financial basis. The problem of agricultural finance in the Deccan is complicated by the recurrence of scarcities, but I have attempted to indicate elsewhere how even amidst these unfavourable circumstances co-operators may keep the movement in a state of health and vigour. The work of liquidation of prior debts has scarcely been touched much less the finance of agricultural improvent. Nor has any systematic effort been made in Maharashtra to finance the marketing of agricultural produce. This development would be facilitated by the organization of the co-operative sale of agricultural produce, but even in the absence of any such organization it is possible to arrange for the provision of finance on the security of agricultural produce at local market centres. Where urban banks are in existence at Taluka or other bazaar towns they are the fittest agencies to deal with local traders, while agriculturists could be financed through co-operative marketing societies or unions or in their absence through branches of the central or provincial banks. In the Report of the Madras Committee on Co-operation, which has been published recently, considerable importance is attached to the development of this form of co-operative banking and in our Presidency the question was raised at the last Central Banks' Conference held in Bombay in December 1927. I trust urban and central banks in Maharashtra will study the lines on which this business should be conducted and develop this form of banking, both with a view to find scope for the investment of their growing resources and to provide facilities for rural trade and improve local marketing conditions.

A CEMENTING FORCE.

I would like to plead with you to look upon the co-operative movement, rather than any other movement, as a true cementing force. In India of to-day the more we think of religion, as it is understood, the more exclusively we become, the more are we divided from our brothers, and so too in politics. The more intensely we think of political action the more we set about starting political parties and dividing ourselves into political groups. But identity of economic interest, such as that which subsists between the common man all over Maharastra, binds us together and establishes a firmer unity than political and religious forces do in our unfortunate country. Co-operation is, again, the only practical instrument for the organization for common ends of the large masses our population engaged in the agricultural industry, teaching them their rights and privileges, educating them in the use of the vote and methods of democratic control, and enabling them to aspire to higher ideals of life and to imbibe notions of public service. We often hear nowadays of schemes of rural reconstruction and the importance of village work in national life. But a good deal of such talk is merely in the air, unless you have, as is the case when you work in the co-operative field, a definite programme of work, framed for a specific economic end and have the requisite personnel and machinery to work with. Co-operation provides this and is besides a leaven which, when the leaven works will revolutionize economic life; and it is because of this that the movement has attracted to itself all over the world ardent spirits fired with a quasi-religious fervour.

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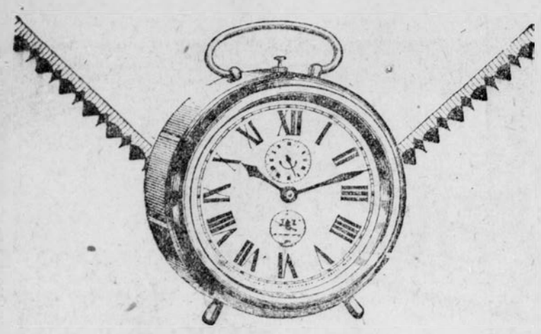

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DEWAN CHAMANLAL'S REVELATIONS

LAHORE, May 28.

The Lahore Correspondent of "Evening News" wires:—

Important revelations relating to a secret attempt to "bridge the gulf" between the Simon Commission and the opposition are made by Dewan Chamanlal in a communication written on board the "Rajputana" nearing Suez while on his way to attend the Geneva International Labour Conference. The disclosures include the story of a secret night visit paid by two members of the Commission to the House of a Swarajist leader in Delhi and a vain effort to induce the latter to enter into discussion with them and other remarkable incidents. On board the same vessel are several other prominent Indian politicians, including Mr. M. A. Jinnah and Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar.

The disclosures mainly concern Mr. Jinnah and the part which he is said to have played in the negotiations in Delhi and Bombay details concerning which have not yet found their way into the press.

The first item contains a peep behind scenes just before the publication of Sir John Simon's letter to the Viceroy. It will be recalled that a big dinner party was to be given in Delhi at which the guests were to include the members of the Viceroy's Executive Council and the leaders of the Responsivist Party. Sir John Simon's letter, however, upset the festive spirit and Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar took up Dewan Chamanlal's suggestion that the party leaders should immediately confer and decide whether Sir John Simon's policy as outlined by the famous letter should be accepted or not.

OFFER REJECTED.

As the dinner hour drew near the feeling among the Responsivist leaders grew stronger that they should not attend the function and Mr. Jinnah firmly insisted that the dinner engagement should be broken. Thus at the eleventh hour the Responsivist declined the invitation and the news was telephoned to Sir Basil Blackett who was "visibly affected at the dinner table" that even Mr. M. R. Jayakar had signed the joint opposition statement which was issued the same evening definitely refusing Sir John Simon's offer of joint consultations.

It was Mr. Jinnah who drafted the statement and at Mr. Jayakar's suggestion only one alteration took place, namely, the dropping of the word "fundamental" which, however, did not signify any change in the opposition's attitude towards Sir John Simon's offer.

A NIGHT VISIT.

The efforts, nevertheless, were continued to induce the parties to grapple with the problem and Dewan Chamanlal now discloses that one night two Englishmen, escorted by a certain Madrasi gentleman, went down to the house of one of the opposition leaders in Delhi, The visitors were Major Atlee and Mr. Vernon Hartshorn and the leader concerned was Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar. The purpose of the visit was to get Mr. Iyengar to see that as Major Atlee and Mr. Hartshorn had more in common with the Nationalists than the other members of the Commission the opposition could at least co-operate with them. After a brief consultation, however, Mr. Iyengar refused the offer.

The next incident bears on the significant question which Mr. Jinnah was asked when he dined at Viceregal Lodge two days before he left Delhi. The question was whether there would be any use in his having a discussion with one of the highest officials in the country whose name, however, is not disclosed.

This talk actually took place and points were discussed for nearly two hours. The upshot was that Mr. Jinnah only reaffirmed that the Simon Commission is vainly contending that the Indian Committee, which it had suggested, could enjoy equal status and power with itself and Mr. Jinnah quoted the Latin saying, "delegatus delegare non potest" (a delegate is not able to delegate). His view was that the Simon Commission were themselves only agents. The whole country would on the other hand, be easily persuaded to co-operate if only the same powers were granted to the Indian Committee by direct appointment by His Majesty the King.

"A COLOSSAL BLUNDER."

Mr. Jinnah asked what any side would lose by such an arrangement inasmuch as the final decision in any case depended upon Parliament, representing the people of Great Britain.

Mr. Jinnah was received with the utmost courtesy and his views were attentively heard, but at length the high official gave his verdict in the words: "This cannot be done."

That, in Mr. Jinnah's view was a colossal blunder.

SIR CHUNILAL'S PART.

Later, while Mr. Jinnah was at Lucknow another chapter in this secret history of negotiations was started. He was conducting a big lawsuit in that ancient Oudh city when he received a wire from Sir Chimanlal Setalvad from Bombay. This telegram asked him whether he would be prepared to meet Sir John Simon in Bombay. Mr. Jinnah thereupon promptly telephoned Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru who said he had also been similarly approached, but had wired back urging that the party executive should first be consulted and declaring that he could not participate otherwise in the negotiations. Mr. Jinnah, on the other hand, sent Sir Chimanlal Setalvad a telegraphic reply expressing perfect willingness to meet Sir John Simon provided it was understood that the object of the discussion was to discover a means of giving the Indian Committee equal power and status with the Simon Commission and announcing that he would reach Bombay on Friday in time to see Sir John Simon before the latter sailed for England.

On stepping out of the train at Bombay, Mr. Jinnah learned that through the mediation of a certain highly placed official of the Bombay Government's negotiations had already started. Finally, Sir Chunilal Mehta took a written statement from Mr. Jinnah, but returned with the written reply that the subject matter of the discussion was to be the procedure to be followed by the Simon Commission and not the principle involved in its appointment. This, in Mr. Jinnah's view was another colossal blunder and he adheres to the opinion that the only way out of the "impasse" is for Sir John Simon to accept his scheme to give the Indian Committee equal status, power and initiative.

MR. JINNAH DESPONDENT.

Finally, referring to the Indian party situation, Dewan Chamanlal describes Mr. Jinnah as "frankly disgusted". Minor differences over Sind and majority representation by the reservation of the Reforms for the North-West Frontier Province have wrecked for the moment all chances of unity. Mr. Jinnah conceded that stories had obtained currency that "certain leaders did not in reality desire a settlement" and he had also heard these stories himself. Mr. Jinnah, however, cited various incidents to prove that national unity was the uppermost desire in the minds of the masses. Dewan Chamanlal, nevertheless, diagnoses Mr. Jinnah's mood as one of despondency.

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SURAT'S ULTIMATUM TO GOVT.

UNJUST AND UNBEARABLE BARDOLI ASSESSMENT

DEMAND FOR INQUIRY REITERATED

(From Our Own Correspondent)
SURAT, May 27.

After the address of Mr. Jairamdas, Sjt. Vallabhbhai Patel rose amidst tremendous and prolonged cheers to address the Conference on the general outline of the struggle between the people of Bardoli and the Government. Sjt. Patel traced the history of the movement which he said had orginated in the Government's curt refusal to accede to a very just and unanimous demand of the people of the whole Taluka. The demand was for the appointment of an Independent Committee of Inquiry into the assessment of revenue. This demand was turned down and when the people stuck to their decision to pay the revenue only when it was proved to be just and fair, the Government had adopted a policy of repression and coercion which was without a parallel in history. Sjt. Patel assured the Conference that the people of the Bardoli Taluka would stick to their determination till death.

UNJUST AND UNBEARABLE.

Mr. Dayalji Nanubhai Desai (Surat) moved the following first resolution.

"This Conference condemns the unjust and unbearable increase made by the Government in the assessment of Bardoli and Chorjasi Talukas and resolves that Government should either remit the increase or appoint an Independent Committee to inquire into the conditions of those Talukas."

Mr. Desai characterised the resolution as an ultimatum to the Government of Bombay.

After the resolution was seconded and supported, it was carried unanimously amidst applause.

SYMPATHY WITH PEASANTS

The following second resolution was moved by Mr. Manibhai Haribhai the Police Patel of Atgaum, a village in the Bulsar Taluka:—

"This Conference erpresses its complete sympathy with the agriculturists of Bardoli who have been complelled to resort to Satyagraha against the increased assessment and heartily congratulates them an having begun the fight for the self-respect of the farmers."

After Mr. Kanaiyalal Nanabhai Desai seconded the resolution in the course of an appealing speech, the resolution was, on being put to vote, carried unanimously.

Dr. M. K. Dixit M.L.C, (Surat City) then moved the following resolution:—

THE SOLDIERS CONGRATULATED.

(a) "This Conference of the Surat District heartily thanks Srijut Vallabhbhai Patel the honoured leader of Gujrat for having come down to Bardoli with his band of seasoned comrades at a tremendous sacrifice at the call of the people of Bardoli in their hour of need.

(b) "This Conference congratulates Messrs. Ravishanker Vyas, Chinoy, Sanmukhlal, Shivanand and Amritlal who have gone to jail in the cause of the Satyagraha and congratulates their families who have given such heroes to the country.

(c) "This Conference further congratulates the Satyagraha men and women of Bardoli who have been silently and non-violently suffering the mal-treatment at the hands of the hirelings of the Government."

Mr. Burjorji Vicaji, Mrs. Malatibehen Dixit, and Mr. Mahadeo Desai supported the resolution which was carried unanimously.

UNLAWFUL METHODS.

The following were also among the resolutions which were unanimously passed by the Conference:—

"The Government has brought condemnation on itself by resoting to unlawful methods which this Conference strongly condemns. This Conference declares that the Government has magnified a small struggle and given it country-wide importance and that if the repressive methods are not given up immediately and the injustice done to the people of Bardoli regarding revenue assessment is not removed the time when the whole of Gujerat would be compelled to join the Bardoli Satyagraha will fast be approaching.

APPEAL FOR FUNDS.

"This conference appeals to the people of Surat District to respond to the best of their abilities to the call for funds made by Sjt. Vallabhbhai Patel, the leader of Bardoli Satyagraha, and to supply men and money whenever needed.

"This Conference calls upon the leaders and Mahajans of the different communities of the towns and villages of Surat District to see that none of their people buy any land or property being arbitrarily confiscated by the Government of Bardoli.

INSOLENT INSULT.

"This Conference condemns and treats with contempt the insolent insult offered to Sjt. Vallabhbhai Patel, the leader of Bardoli Satyagraha and his intrepid colleagues by the Commissioner N. D. in his letter to Dr. Edul Behram and hopes that the Government would compel the Commissioner to either apologise or resign.

"This Conference hopes that even now the Government will accede to the demand formulated by the people of Bardoli at their meeting on February 12.

"This Conference strongly protests against the bill to amend the Land Revenue Code proposed by Government for introduction in the July sessions of the Bombay Council.

"This Conference congratulates the nine members of the Bombay Council from Gujrat who have resigned their seats as a protest against and to show that Gujrat rate-payers are against repressive and coercive methods adopted by Government in Bardoli and calls upon the voters of the whole of Gujrat to set up no candidates against the resigned members and to return the latter uncontested in the bye-election.

BREACH OF TRUST.

"This Conference is of the opinion that the efforts made by Government to confiscate or keep in custody the money of cotton etc. belonging to the farmers and sold through the Agricultural or Co-operative Departments are distinct acts of breach of trust. This Conference therefore resolves that if Government prolongs or supports such a policy the peasants would lose all confidence in the said Agricultural and Co-operative Societies and they would be compelled to severe all connection with those Departments."

LATE MAGANLAL GANDHI.

The Conference also passed a resolution all standing regretting the sad death of Mr. Maganlal Gandhi and offering sympathy to Mahatma Gandhi, and exhorting the people of the India to observe June 12 throughout the length and breadth of the country as Bardoli Day."

The Conference concluded amidst wild scenes of euthusiasm. The attendance throughout the day was estimated at 50,000 strong.

WHAT IS YOUR BIRTHDAY?

TO-DAY'S FORECAST.

(By KAM, Chela of Himalayan Joshimaharaj Joothabhai Labaddas.)

SIGN OF ZODIAC: GEMINI.

If to-day is your birthday, the signs show portentous events. Bacchanalian Saturnalia (Saturn proves a veritable Satan in the case of many mortals) will, for a number of years, be your religion, your only hope, your sheet anchor in your only Port of Pleasure. Making hay while the sun of your "mad youth" ("juwani diwani") is shining, as it were. May I frankly give you advice to retrace your steps from this rugged road from which no pilgrim ever returns safe, and from the worship of the idol, the bottle and their concomitant the cards, lest you should soon cry "O, Death where is thy victory, O grave where is thy goal"?

Kick the thousand and one temptations that surge in your manly breast. The ill-conceived temptations you should no longer allow a prominent place, just as a wise woman, after the first flushes of madness, never allows the ill-conceived things in her anatomy, but takes all measures to rid herself of them. At first you will find them rather troublesome and great. They are like the lion that roared upon Samson, at first, but was he down-hearted? Oh no, he made history; and if you are wise, you will make history of a kind very different from what you are making, or will make in near future. If woman, you will betray a selfish mentality quite typical of an Eve, just like a woman who was asked which two wishes she would like to come true. "Well," she gravely replied, "I would wish for a husband." "And what about the other?" "Well, I think I would save the other until I saw how he turned out," she naively replied!

LADY PASSENGER DIES ON BOARD THE STEAMER

DUE TO HEART FAILURE

CALCUTTA, May 27.

When the British India steamer "Mulbera" arrived in Calcutta yesterday, it was reported that one of the passengers, Miss Winifred Eleanor Twigge, aged 24, who travelled by the steamer from Tilbury died on board the ship at Colombo. One of the passengers who disembarked here yesterday described Miss Twigge as having been very reserved on the voyage. She was found dead in her cabin on May 19, when the steamer anchored at Colombo, death being due to heart failure. Very little is known about the dead girl, but it is believed that she was coming out to India to get married with her fiance, who lives in up-country.—A. P.

Thomas Bear & Sons (India), Ltd. (*Incorporated in England*). H/2260

GUJARAT VIDYAPITH

EXAMINATION RESULTS

The following are the results of Gujarat Vidyapith Examination.

Prathama Examination. (First Year Arts).

The following five candidates have been successful in all the subjects in the Prathama Examination held in Chaitra, Samvat 1984.

Second Class—1 Patel A. S. 3 Desai R. N. 4 Mehta K. M. 6 Jerajani N. C.

Pass Class—2 Dalal K. K.

5. Ved M. D. has been successful in five (5) subjects.

SNATAKA EXAMINATION.

The following candidates have been successful in all the subjects in the Snataka Examination held in Chaitra, Samvat 1984.

Second Class.—14 Nanavati A. T. (Sanz-Eng). 27 Patel M. J. (Mathematics).

Pass Class.—13 Zunzunvala P. P. (Sans-Eng). 17 Bhatt V. M. (Sans-Eng).

Pass Class.—21 Desai R. H. (Polities). 28 Patel M. S. (Commerce). 29 Saheba D. H. (Commerce). 34 Dave A. K. (Commerce).

COMPARTMENTAL RESULTS.

The following candidates have been successful in the subjects indicated in brackets against their names.

Arya Vidya Mandir.—1 Shukla S. P. (4).

Bhasha Mandir.—2 Dani J. V. (5). 3 Bhatt I. D. (1). 4 Desai G. G. (2). 5 Shah C. M. (2). 7 Patel M. A. (1). 8 Pandya A. M. (2). 11 Patel C. K. (2). 10 Marfatia A. B. (1). 12 Chokshi C. P. (2). 15 Purani K. C. (1). 18 Luhar T. P. (2).

Samaj-vidya Mandir.—19 Desai M. B. (2). 22 Buch H. J. (2). 23 Mehta D. K. (2). 24 Mehta M. M. (4). 25 Marfatia S. B. (2). 26 Shah N. D. (5).

Vanijya-vidya Mandir.—29 Shah N. D. (3). 30 Shah H. G. (3).

Bhasha Mandir, (Bombay).—33 Buch S. J. (1).

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AMERICAN TRAINED DENTISTS IN INDIA

The "Hindustani student" writes:—

Schools of Dentistry in this country, because of their high standard, draw a large number of foreign students. The H. A. A. has seen many of its members receive the D. D. S. degree from A grade Dental Schools with distinction. Such was Dr. R. Ahmed, former president of the H. A. A. and founder of the first Dental College in India and also of the Dental Magazine. Dr. Khambata, another D. D. S. from America and Dr. Ahmed were chosen to represent India at the International Dental Congress held in Philadelphia in August 1926. Dr. S. Majumdar (D. D. S., Harvard), a former president of the H. A. A., and Mr. Musleh U. Ahmed (now Dr. Ahmed, Pennsylvania University) also attended the Congress. The former is already in India and Dr. M. U. Ahmed, a cousin of Dr. R. Ahmed, is about to sail for India. Dr Ahmed joined the University of Iowa in 1924 and later came to Pennsylvania University where he received his degree of D. D. S. in February. We feel confident that the dental profession in India will find in Dr. Musleh U. Ahmed an able and conscientious worker.

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The Bombay Chronicle

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BOMBAY TUESDAY MAY 29 1928

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PROBLEM OF INDIAN STATES.

SIR LESLIE SCOTT'S "FANTASTIC SCHEME."

"MANCHESTER GUARDIAN'S" ANALYSIS.

The special correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian" who was recently in India has contributed the following article on Indian States to that paper in mail week.

The P. and O. steamer which reaches Marseilles this week carries Sir Harcourt Butler, shrewdest, most experienced, and most human of Indian civilians, Professor Holdsworth, an eminent authority on constitutional law, and Colonel Peel. These three gentlemen have been acting under the authority of the Viceroy as a Committee charged with the duty of making a preliminary investigation into the relations between British India and the Indian States, a problem which the Simon Commission has for the present left on one side. With the Committee comes Sir Leslie Scott, who has been retained by the Standing Committee of the Indian Chamber of Princes to represent their case.

The Committee's terms of reference authorise it to make recommendations only in regard to financial and economic relations. It is, however, also required to ascertain and describe the political relations actually existing between the Government of India and each State, having regard to treaty rights and obligations, supplemented and modified as they have been by usage and sufferance. The Committee's report when submitted will make it easier for the Secretary of State to adjust the Government of India's policy towards the States in such a way as to fit in with the recommendations which the Simon Commission may make for the development of the Indian Constitution. But the idea of a separate Committee was no doubt the result of pressure exercised by the Indian Princes, who, besides having some reason to be dissatisfied with the manner in which the Government of India now handles questions affecting the States, are further exceedingly anxious about what may happen in the future should the Government of India come under democratic control.

This anxiety can be the more easily comprehended if we remember that the subjects of most Indian States are in their turn not unreasonably discontented with the conduct of their rulers and the nature of the government under which they live. Thus the problem of the Indian States has three aspects. First, we must consider the relations between the Indian Prince and his subjects; secondly, the relations between the Government of India and the Prince, as they exist to-day; and, thirdly, the manner in which those relations will be modified as British India nears the goal of responsible government.

GRIEVANCES OF THE SUBJECTS.

Looking at the first aspect of the problem, we find it generally agreed that since Lord Curzon's Viceroyalty the Government of India has relaxed its control over the administration of the States and discouraged its Political Agents and Residents from interfering in the internal affairs of the States. The subject has thus lost one important means of obtaining redress. On the other hand, the improvement of communications has let the light of day into many dark places. The Indian States exercise a rigid control over the local press, and can even strike at the press in British India; still, there is always a danger of scandals getting into print. Now the average ruler fears publicity as much as he dislikes it. At the same time he has been civilised by more frequent contact with the outer world. He would not have conditions in his State such as to disgrace him in the eyes of his distinguished and sometimes inquisitive visitors. Accordingly he is at pains to modernise the administration and to show some rather superficial "progress." But with a few honourable exceptions the ruler is inclined to his own subjects down and to hinder rather than to promote the growth of an independent public opinion in his State. For this reason he is often unwilling to employ his own subjects in high office, even when there is no sufficient reason for importing outsiders. At least it is certain that the reforms effected have not kept pace with the enlightenment of the State subjects.

These gentlemen no longer accept it as a law of nature that their property should be at the mercy of the ruler. The curses have long been deep; they are now growing frequent and loud. Two months ago I happened casually upon an aggrieved individual who was deafening his friend with a tale of woe. He was a State subject, and he alleged that his ruler—among other preparations for his annual European tour—had seized private property to the value of one lac. The complainants were left to sue for redress—in the Court of the Maharajah! I mentioned this complaint a few days later to a lawyer friend, who promptly cited from his own experience a similar case in which another Maharajah's judge had compelled his client to accept a most unsatisfactory compromise, telling him plainly that he, the judge, dare not do justice against his master. From another State subject I got the following: "If the Simon Commission would only separate our Maharajah's allowances from the rest of the State revenue and set up somewhere an independent court of law to which we could carry an appeal, then we would say there was some good in it."

UNHELPFUL CHAMBER OF PRINCES.

It is true that the Chamber of Princes has expressed itself in favour of securing the independence of the State judiciary and of separating the ruler's privy purse from the rest of the State revenues. But the Chamber is never likely to exert itself to secure the enforcement of this pious resolution. It must be remembered that the Chamber contains only Princes. The State subjects are not represented, nor is room found for the Ministers of the Princes, who would be less under the sway of personal and dynastic pride. Indeed, human nature being what it is, the Chamber of Princes is only too likely to prove a mischievous institution. The fact is recognised by some of the rulers, who are reluctant to take part in its proceedings. The tendency of the Chamber will evidently be to divert attention from the grievances of the subjects against their rulers by stressing the grievances of the States against the Government of India. In the abstract the Princes will agree that the Central Government should intervene to check misrule, but in a concrete case there will usually be a refusal to look at the substantial facts calling for intervention and a great readiness to pick a quarre on points of procedure.

If the Chamber of Princes is not likely to help the State subjects to secure redress of grievances it is equally obvious that nothing but mischief could come of giving statutory recognition to a separate assembly representative of the subjects of all the States. It would be still more mischievous to give the State subjects representation in the All-India Representative Assembly at this stage of India's constitutional evolution. The redress of the subjects' grievances can only be secured by the goodwill of the individual Prince or by the steady and continuous pressure from the Government of India applied to each State separately. How the Prince and the Government of India between them can build up a State Constitution capable of giving a high degree of satisfaction to the subject will be seen when we come to look at the case of Mysore.

STATE GRIEVANCES.

The grievances of the States against the Government of India are of three kinds. First, there is the belief that most States contribute more than their fair share to the cost of the Central Government. This contribution is made in several forms. Some States pay a cash tribute. Others have ceded territory in lieu of a cash contribution. Some maintain military forces of their own fit and willing to aid the common cause. Lastly, the Central Government draws considerable revenues from the States through the Customs levied at British Indian ports on articles imported for consumption in the States, through the currency system, the Imperial Post Office, the railways, and the salt tax. It is admitted, of course, that some contribution is due for defence and for other services rendered, but it is contended that the States pay more proportionately than the provinces. All that need be said on this point is that there are difficulties in the way of making a fair comparison between the contributions made by the provinces and the States. Further, even if a formula could be devised and applied, those States who were shown to be entitled to a remission would no doubt accept the result, but those who were found to be paying too little would take their stand on the old treaties. The existing financial relations should therefore continue unchanged except in the case of those States which are willing to agree to an all-round readjustment of their relations with the Government of India with a view to fitting themselves into the framework of an Indian Federation.

More interest attaches to the remaining two grievances of the States, which are as follows. The policy of British India, especially in regard to tariffs, may very seriously affect the interests of the States, and yet the States have no voice in shaping it. Lastly, whenever any question is at issue between a State and the Government of India, whether it refers to a purely political matter, such as maladministration, the nature of the armaments which a State may be permitted to maintain, &c., or to the interpretation of the terms of the State's treaty, or to an apparently justiciable matter, such as claims to income tax from railways passing through a State, rights in the water of a river flowing between a British province and a State, &c.—in all these three classes of cases the Government of India can require the State to accept its decision as final. As a matter of fact, the Government of India will now often submit suitable cases to arbitration, but still a State has now and then to be content with an apparently arbitrary decision unsweetened by any kind of explanation or apology.

A COUNCILLOR FOR RELATIONS WITH THE STATES.

There is one immediately practicable reform which would go a long way towards smoothing over these difficulties. They would now be much less acutely felt were it not for the fact that the Viceroy is personally in charge of relations with the States, and that he has no one above the rank of a secretary to help him in this. Now the Viceroy has many other things to think of besides the States. They cannot be his only or even his chief care. It is impossible for him to do much more than visit each of the chief States once in his five years. Further, when a question arises in which the claim of a State is opposed to the claim of a department in the charge of some member of the Viceroy's Council it is difficult for the Viceroy to be a strenuous champion of the claims of the State. If it is a petty matter he is too busy to master the details. If it is an important one it will be unpleasant for for him to insist that the view of his department must prevail. Remember that the Viceroy has constantly to act as a peacemaker between angry colleagues, urging each privately not to press the claims of his own department too obstinately. He cannot, therefore, afford to be stiff when he himself is engaged in a controversy. What the Viceroy needs is another member of the Executive to be in charge of relations with the States under the Viceroy's direction. The Viceroy's visits to the States should not cease, but should be supplemented by more frequent visits from his colleague, who should, of course, be chosen as a man capable of making himself a persona grata to the average prince. Frequent visits would enable him to remove unnecessary cause of friction, to give timely warning to backsliding princes, to talk over points of difference, to give explanations where explanations were needed, and to see the State point of view in regard to matters where State interests were affected by British Indian policy. This additional Councillor would then be in a position to represent the States' point of view and to champion their interests on the Viceroy's Executive Council much more effectively and persistently than the Viceroy himself.

A FANTASTIC SCHEME.

The addition to the Viceroy's Executive Council of a member in charge of relations with the States would certainly be a useful measure, but some of the Princes are inclined to condemn it as a mere palliative, since it leaves the Government of India still in a position to take arbitrary action, and it does not provide against what may happen when the Central Government comes to be responsible to the people of India.

is therefore believed that the Princes have retained Sir Leslie Scott to support far more ambitious proposals. What these proposals are is still uncertain, but it is assumed that one of their two main objectives is to separate off the States from British India by a watertight and permanent barrier. The first step is to get the affairs of the States clean out of the hands of the Viceroy's Executive and to entrust them to the Viceroy himelf, assisted by an entirely new and separate Council nominated by the Viceroy after consultation with the Princes. British India will then be required to conduct its relations with the States through this body, and the attempt will be made to put this Council as far as possible on a footing of equality with the British Indian Council in regard to matters of common concern. This scheme is both mischievous and fantastic, and some at least of the Princes are aware of this. It would be ruinous to set out to establish two permanently separate, dissimilar, and yet coequal political systems in India. There must be one paramount power in India. The policy of the States should be directed to becoming themselves a part of that power instead of vainly endeavouring to erect a barrier between themselves and it. Further, British India must conduct its own relations with each State separately through its own agents, and not through a body designed to champion the interests of the States against the interests of British India.

DANGERS OF A SUPREME COURT.

A second object which the Princes are said to have in view seems at first sight more praiseworthy. This is, to set up a Supreme Court to which all justiciable controversies between British India and the States may be carried, the court itself being authorised to decide which issues are justiciable and which are not. Evidently such a court would feel itself competent to settle any controversy hinging on the interpretation of the terms of the treaties. It might also feel able to decide on the basis of usage. Again, it might try to apply the fundamental principles of constitutional or even international law, and draw precedents from the ancient and modern history of Europe and America. Or it might be influenced by its own view of the constitutional history of the Moghul Empire, not to speak of Arabia, Turkey, Persia, and China. The probabilities are that there are few issues which it would not feel bound to treat as justiciable. But how would its decisions agree with the political necessities of the time? Court of law are excellent things when the law which they apply is good and appropriate, or at least certain and capable of being amended and brought into conformity with modern requirements. But the law governing the relations of the Central Government with the States would be derived partly from antiquated treaties carelessly formed to meet the immediate needs of a world which has passed away, partly from the precedents and usages of countries whose history and conditions are entirely unlike those of India. There would always be the greatest uncertainty as to what decision the court would be likely to reach in any particular case, and there would be at least chance that many decisions would be politically pernicious. And when the law was found to be mischievous there would be no machinery in existence for amending it. No doubt in the future there must be a Supreme Court to interpret the law governing the relations between the Central Government, the Provinces and those States which find their place in a federated India.

FIRST, A CONSTITUTION.

But before they can enjoy the protection of such a court the States must submit to having their relations with the Central Government readjusted and clearly defined on the basis, not of old, treaty rights, but of the needs of the present and the future. Further, they will have to show that their subjects have substantial constitutional guarantee against arbitrary power exercised either secretly or openly by the ruler. States which can comply with this condition will not only get the protection of the Supreme Court. They can also look to sharing in the formation of the Central Government on equal terms with the Provinces. Mysore has already clearly stated that it stands for federation with all that federations imply and two or three of the more advanced States are believed to be looking in the same direction.

WHAT THE PEOPLE SAY

UPLIFT OF THE MASSES

THE PLACE OF KHADI

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In his speech at Matunga on the 21st May, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru complained that the Congress had not yet formulated any economic programme for the benefit of the masses without whose support India cannot either obtain freedom or after getting retain it. It is rather curious that one who has been on the Congress Executive off and on for the last six years should make such a complaint in 1928. Throughout his speech there was no reference to the Khadi element and the real work that is being done for the same objective as the Pandit has when he refers to an economic programme for the masses. Of late we do hear much of mass movements, the interest of the masses, the oppression of the poor by the rich and so on. People in the city have heard of the Workers and Peasants' Party whose record of work seems to be nil if real constructive work is taken into account. The present-day leaders who speak of mass movements know only to move in the half a dozen cities of India and make speeches before big Labour audiences. They care more for publicity than for real work of organisation. It is a pity that these leaders including Pandit Jawaharlal have ignored the real mass work that is being done by the only institution in the country, the All-India Spinners' Association. It is universally agreed that true India lies in the villages and not a single of the so-called leaders who speak of mass movements, day in and day out has ever cared to organise even a single village and find food for the starving agriculturists. Therein lies the difference between a Khadi worker and a city leader of Labour. Mahatma Gandhi is the only leader who does any real work in this connection and yet neither the Workers and Peasants' Party nor the Labour leaders realise the extent of the work done by the A. I. S. A. to uplift the masses. What better alternative is there to rouse the Indian agriculturist and farm-labourer than the Khadi programme? The problem in the villages is one of semi-starvation and becoming unconscious victims of drink. Unless any sustained village work is carried out by workers of character and grit, these evils cannot be eliminated. Mr. Richard Gregg's book on the Economics of Charkha has been highly spoken of and the latest testimony to the merits of the Charkha programme comes from Lala Lajpatrai who in the last issue of his "People" summarises the salient points and adds his personal approbation of the truth that the best cure for mass unemployment lies in Charkha, that the Khadi worker in the village is best fitted to tackle the other crying problems of village life such as sanitation, medical help, temperance, and so on. The potential resources of this programme are appreciated by many in the country and yet there are people who not only ridicule this very programme but even oppose the boycott of foreign cloth lest the international solidarity of the Trade Union Movement be affected by any such action in India. It may be worthwhile to re-call in this connection what Mr. Shapurji Saklatvala said during his lecturing tour in India recently. He declared that the Labour movement in India should keep aloof from the boycott of foreign cloth since it would bring about the denial of milk to the children and food for the women of Lancashire. It will be interesting to know if any of these city leaders can go into the villages and produce even a quarter of the results that the Khadi workers under the A. I. S. A. have been able to produce during the last four years. All the while the leaders cry from the city patforms—a very easy job—the humble Khadi worker in the remote villages—villages some of which are even 20 to 30 miles away from the nearest railway station—is doing the real work of emancipating the Indian agriculturist and making him stand on his own instead of borrowed feathers. What better programme for the masses can the Congress give than the Khadi one under the existing disabilities which poor India is suffering from? Perhaps the organisation of the city labour for which there are facilities may give some cheap notoriety and fame to their so-called leaders but the real work will be still undone if the villages are ignored as is being done by the present labour leaders. Will Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru give the country an alternative programme under existing disabilities for improving the lot of o village masses and for organising them or will he continue deploring the absence of the formulation of any programme by the Congress for the purpose? If it is the absence of any such programme which prevents the masses from coming into the fold of the Congress, it is upto him to remedy that, now that he is free from the All-Parties' Conference which has appointed a small committee for framing a constitution. But as he himself pointed out in the same speech in another connection, the real need now is workers, more workers, who will undertake unostentatious but real work in the villages. The only workers that the country has now are in the A. I. S. A.—Yours, etc.

A CONGRESSMAN.

Bombay, May 23.

ALL-INDIA SHIVAJEE MEMORIAL.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—After breaking the long silence over the All-India Shivajee Memorial on 1.3.28, the correspondent of the "Times of India" has again written in the matter in its issue of April 24th. This time he has thought it fit to give a little history from the time the Committee transferred the order from Mr. Mhatre to Mr. Karmerkar. "All details as to the work" the correspondent says, have been left to Mr. Karmerkar with the result the sculptor has made the statue unwieldy, exceeding the maximum height of 12 feet from the pedestal and weighing from five to seven tons. It is a pity that a foreign company should be involved in such a national and patriotic project of the All-India Shivajee Memorial and should take away a large share of the amount which would otherwise have been earned by an Indian and the project remaining thoroughly Indian. The Committee by their sudden decision have themselves given rise unnecessarily to impediments of casting in one piece and of carriage, which the corespondent tries to make much of.

From the manner of his writing one is inclined to conclude that the correspondent wants to suggest that the statue may not be ready by the end of this month as declared previously. It is a surprise to find that, even though the month will be soon ending and their will hardly be a fortnight left to the proposed date of unveiling, the work of the pedestal, upto the datte of writing remains just in the same condition as has been left formerly. It is understood that there is some trouble about the plot on which the statue is to be erected, which appears mysterious to have cropped up at the eleventh hour, but we hope that will be no excuse why the sculptor should not have the statue ready which may be kept open for public inspection till the time of the unveiling ceremony which is declared to come off on June the 16th. The public is, therefore eagar to know whether the statue has 'emerged from the dandy chryslis' successfully by now for they are reminded that it will be exactly twelve months from the time the sculptor received the order and as they apprehend that in case of delay, which God forbid, the Committee would have to exert their power once again in order to be just and fair.—Yours etc.

"G. B. K."

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